ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,332—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK Largest Sale in the World

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5281	F. H. Seymour.	18th June.
† BENGAL	4636	L. Wibmer	25th ,,
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	8000	H. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd ,,
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th ,,
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7548	W. B Andrews	27th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† CLYDE	4 99	C. T. Denny	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	H. F. Briscoe	24th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

OUTWARD SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, Mont St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) at Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 25th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 16th June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields, fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

RAIN GAUGES
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

JAPANNED 5 inches Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure for ½ inch of Rain, graduated to 1-100th of an inch.

Cash, Rs. 6-0; Credit, Rs. 6-12.

BURNISHED COPPER 5 inches Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure for 1 inch of Rain, graduated to 1-100th of an inch.

Cash, Rs. 10-0; Credit, Rs. 11-4.

SPARE FUNNELS.
SPARE RECEIVERS.
SPARE MEASURES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

A FRIENDLY HINT.

YOU should use, daily, a Hair Dressing of such a kind as will keep your Hair vigorous and healthy.

The best for the purpose is

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

A guaranteed preparation of Vegetable composition, free from any chemical whatever, and acting as a

PRESERVER,
RESTORER,
and CLEANSER OF THE HAIR AND SCALP.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

FOR DAILY USE.

Has stood the Test of 30 Years. Sold both in England and India in daily increasing quantities.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD., have been appointed Agents for the Celebrated

ROVER CYCLES.

Manufactured at the Meteor Works, West Orchard, Coventry, late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.

The following are stocked, and are UP TO DATE in every respect, and are all fitted with Welsh Dunlop Non-slipping Tropical Tyres.

	Weight.	Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gentleman's Rover	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Light Roadster	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Imperial Road Racer	24½ lbs.	410 0	456 0
Do. New Popular	30 lbs.	300 0	334 0
Lady's Imperial Rover	30 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Popular	32 lbs.	320 0	356 0

Cycle Lamps, Bells, and other Sundries kept.

A LARGE STOCK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP'S TOILET AND MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE,
SAPONACEOUS AND CORISANDE DENTIFRICE, ETC., ETC.

SUMMER SALINE,
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE,
CASCARA SAGRADA PREPARATIONS,
PAPARIDINE FOR INDIGESTION,
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, THE TONIC,
COCA WINE, SARSAPARILAS, ETC., ETC.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that these articles are absolutely the finest it is possible to produce in their respective kinds, that they are specially manufactured for Indian use, and are guaranteed invariably fresh, pure, sweet, and superior to anything imported.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£338,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD!

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash.	Credit. 12 Instalments.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	M. Saporito		21st June 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 12th June, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 30, 1898.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

READING LESSON ON BOOKS.
OVER A MILLION TO CHOOSE FROM.
BOOKS ON

Accounts.	Hydropathy.
Agriculture.	Hygiene.
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Copy Books.	Optics.
Cyclopædias.	Persian.
Diaries.	Phonography.
Dictionaries.	Photography.
Directories.	Phrenology.
Dress-making.	Physiology.
Drawing.	Physiognomy.
Drawing Books.	Physical Deformity.
Drill.	Pletelaying.
Dogs.	Pocket Books.
Education.	Poetry.
Electricity.	Poultry.
Elocution.	Prayer Books.
Engineering.	Public Hearth.
Etiquette.	Readers.
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Family Medicine.	Sanitary Science.
Farriery.	Seamanship.
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Gardening.	Spiritualistic Books.
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Geodesy.	Steam Engine.
Geology.	Stowage.
German.	Surgery.
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Hommopathy.	Vine Growing.
Horticulture.	Voyage.
Horses.	Weights and Measures.
House-Management.	Yachting.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the late Lieutenant A. L. BEAUMONT, Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bagdad on May 20th, 1898 should be submitted to the undersigned within two months of THIS DATE, after which no claims will be admitted.

S. GOODRIDGE, Capt., R. N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

PURE COFFEES.

	Rs.	a.
Whole in 7lbs. Fragils ..... each	3	4
Freshly Roasted and Ground ..... per lb. tin	1	8
French, best quality (square tin) ..... "	1	5
" Second quality (Round tin) ... "	1	0

5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Court of Small Causes of Bombay.
SUIT No. 974 OF 1897.
J. B. GOMES of Bandora ..... Plaintiff.
versus
A. F. DIAS ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay made in the above Suit on the 24th day of March, 1897 it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 170-4-2 for debt and costs.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 11th day of January, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant above-named in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, near Parbhadevi Temple, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward No. 2868, and Street No. 323, admeasuring 44½ feet in length and 23 feet in breadth, and bounded on the east and west by the vacant ground of D. A. Pereira, on the north by the house of Joseph Francisco D'Mello, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said A. F. Dias.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1898, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY WILL, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale PUT UP for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST of the said Defendant above-named in the said lands and premises are in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs of previous execution of the said Warrant for Sale.

The following are the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Under clause (c) of Section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code it is intimated that there was a mortgage for Rs. 200 on the attached property at the date of the attachment, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 7th May, 1895, made between A. F. Dias on the one part and Ardasir Rauljee Commissariwalla of the other part, and whether the said mortgage is still existing is not known.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant above-named to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant above-named have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the Purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

In the event of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith, when the lot is knocked down to a Purchaser, the remainder of the Purchase Money must be paid by the Purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior Purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Messrs. JEHANGIR and SIRVAI, Attorneys for Plaintiff

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at Simla during August, 1898. For particulars apply to—

THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Fine Arts Society, Simla.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES
TILL 30TH JUNE, 1898.
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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate of the late ELI HINGLEY, deceased, has contracted TO SELL to Dr. M. B. COLAH, the undermentioned property. All persons interested in the said property either by way of gift, inheritance, lien, mortgage, charge, or otherwise however all required to send in their claims thereto, if any, within 10 days from the date thereof to the undersigned at their office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or grownd called Foras Freehold land, situate, lying and being in the South side of Belasea Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1791 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 129, 130, 131 and 468, and new No. 136 8, old survey No. 70, and new survey No. 1A, 69/8, and bounded on the North by an open road or space leading to the main road, on the West by the property secondly hereinafter described and the property of the Trustees of the Baptist Chapel, on the South partly by the Government Medical Stores and partly by the property of Hogees and Company, and on the East partly by a passage and partly by the property of the Trustees of the Bombay Baptist Chapel.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Byculla, on the South side of Belasis Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,507 9/8ths square yards be the same, little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Nos. 129, 130, 131 and 468, and new No. 13,609, old survey No. 70 and new survey No. 4-6908, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Government of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Motilal Sewlal, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of Baptist Church, and on or towards the East by the property first hereinbefore described.—Dated the 15th day of June, 1898.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with copy of the Will annexed) to the Property and Credits of BAI SOORAJ late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, the widow of BAPUJI NATHUBHAI, late of Bombay Hindu, Deceased.

AMBALAL JETHALAL constituted Attorney of BAI DIWALI, the widow of DWARKADAS NARROTAMDAS and BAI MAHAKORE, wife of MAGONLAL BHAIJEE, the Sole Executrixes named in the said Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with copy of the Will annexed).

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th day of June in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th day of June, 1898.

Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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LOST.—THE SINDH PRESS SHARE, No. 296, has been LOST. Any one who may have found it is requested to send it to the REGISTERED OFFICE in Bombay.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1783—58 a of 1897-98:—"Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Ballwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more" Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the regulations and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and FROM the 16th instant a THIRD CLASS Mixed Train will run daily between BELGAUM and POONA as follows:—

4 DOWN. Read from top.		3 UP. Read from bottom.
12-10 D. Poona		A. 4- 0
11-17 D. Miraj		D. 11-25
17-55 A. Belgaum		D. 7-53

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 8 h June, 18 8

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 9th July, 1898, from CANDIDATES for APPOINTMENT to THREE POSTS of Divisional Health Officers in the City of Bombay.

Applicants must be duly qualified Medical Practitioners, & a preference will be given to those possessing a Diploma in Public Health or experience of Sanitation in large cities.

The minimum salary attached to these posts will ordinarily be Rs. 600, and may eventually rise to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

The whole time and attention of the Divisional Health Officers must be devoted to the discharge of their duties, and they will under no circumstances be permitted to engage in private practice.

The term fixed by the Corporation for the continuance of these appointments as a tentative measure is three years, but each appointment is subject to termination on three months' notice at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner at any time during the said term of three years.

Applications with full particulars as to character and attainments, knowledge of Languages, and age should be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Office, Bombay.

P. C. H. SNOW, I. C. S., C.I.E.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th June, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Jhansi, not later than noon on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1898, for the SUPPLY of PRINTED BOOKS and FORMS to this Railway for a period of 12, 36 or 60 months commencing from the 1st of July, 1898.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule giving description and the approximate quantity required each year may be had on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for each Copy of the Schedule.

3. Tenders should be submitted for periods of one, three, and five years respectively.

It is open to tenderers to submit quotations for special items only, but the Agent prefers to place the whole order with one Firm if possible.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "TENDER FOR PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS" and must be accompanied by a Security Deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand, without which no Tender will be considered. In the case of Government Promissory Notes being sent as Security they should be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All supplies, to be in accordance with the Company's Standard samples which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office on work days between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A. WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 7th June, 1898.

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J. K. MOIR,
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G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent,
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay		20,000	500	all	1,265
Anglo-Indian		20,000	500	all	1,250
Bank of Madras		10,000	500	all	1,150
Commercial	&	10,00	100	100	115
Ld. Mge.		15,000		75	
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra		1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct. 30
Chartor Bank		40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct. £29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		80,000	£125	all	£1-5s. 30
National Bank					
Dvidnds		48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct. 30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	900	Nil.	98
Alliance	1,50	1,100	all	—	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	00	Nil	45
Aranagabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	1vdRs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	500xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,065
Colaba Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	670
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	495
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	970
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	640
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	540
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	540
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	470
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,0.0
ndo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	720
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.74	200
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	765
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Manufacturing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	224
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Maffee United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
rientalCo.	5,72	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Kilin, D.(Ld.)	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	785xd
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Ripon Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	635
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2040
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	770
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	535
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	612½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.12	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Vesinhunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	687
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	250	all	dvdRs15	251
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8
ort	150	8,500	500	25+80
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25
Munmar M	00	250	250	dvd Rs 5
New Bezar	00	500	500	dvd Rs45
New Indian	00	125	125	dvd 16½
Prince of Wales, Nagpur	150	600	0	20
Rombay (Bellary)	500	500	7.	0
Sassoon	300	500	500	20
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12
Volkart	—	000	10	dvd Rs35

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
ack Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
adham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd x	86xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	50	500	50	1,300xd
ocoan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.,	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	165
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	5,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		15
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvdRs1	26 3-4

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-5
China Leaf	,,	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-4
Do. do. new	,,	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar Silver 1f	,,	72-6
Do. 4/5	,,	72-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 9-18m., 8-39a. Low water, 2-17m., 2-47a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL EXCHANGE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule C, viz.,—1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Monday afternoon a portion of the drainage excavation along with eighteen feet of the compound wall of the St. John's Mission House, Babulla Tank Road, fell in, owing to the heavy rain.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, will be held in the Money School Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 5-45 p.m., when Dr. Arthur Richardson, Ph. D., F. C. S., F. I. S., will deliver a lecture on "The Great Drink Question: Its Social and Spiritual Bearing on Humanity." The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna will preside.

RANGERS HOCKEY.—There will be a match this evening (weather permitting) versus the Royal Navy and Royal Indian, Marine at 5-15, sharp. Players will kindly be punctual. The following will represent the Rangers:—Goal—W. Sell; Backs—F. Greene, G. Kelly; Half-backs—E. Good, A. Monahaux R. Hogan; Fowards, R. Greene—A. Higgins, F. Spencer, W. Stewart, and E. Rodgers; Reserves—C. F. Smith, G. Stockbridge, and F. Kerrigan.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr Fradilis, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45—(weather permitting):—

March .....The Soldiers of the Queen...Morelli
Medley Overture...Carnivalia.....Williams
Valse.....Espognole Habanera.....Waldteufel
Aria .....Lauquata Lasso.....Donizetti
Fantasia .....Folk Songs of Italy .....Rampazzotti
Galop .....Round Oak.....Heuvel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT IN A GODOWN.—Elaji Hormusji, who is the cashier of Messrs. Maneckji Dossabhoy and Co., carting agents to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 50 in small change from the cash-box in his master's godown at Cooria Street. On opening the godown on Monday morning complainant found the cash-box broken open and its contents abstracted. It is surmised that while the premises were closed on the previous evening, the thief must have concealed himself inside the building, and on the place being opened on the following morning, got quietly mixed amongst the several hundred men employed daily in the godown.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN.—His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, is gaining golden opinions wherever he goes in England. The London correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* says: "His Highness Aga Khan is utilizing his golden opportunities of becoming acquainted with the leading men and institutions of this country in a sensible way. He allows attractive social engagements to slide, and make way for occupations of a more instructive kind. He has been received by Her Majesty and in prominent circles most cordially, but what he most appreciates are the opportunities which are freely placed at his disposal for visiting and profiting by the stores of knowledge which public institutions offer."

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE.—The annual report of the above company recently issued shows a satisfactory year's work done, there being a considerable reduction in the expense ratio. The total net income for the year amounts to £1,240,102. This represents an increase of £33,265 over the corresponding figures of the previous year, which is an evidence of sound and successful work. The total funds of the society have been increased by the large sum of £551,507, an amount which is well beyond the average increase for many years past. If, however, the life assurance fund is taken separately, as apart from the annuity fund, the increase is by far the largest the directors have ever been enabled to report. The amount added to this branch was no less than £341,742 (£232,273 in 1897 and £249,753 the average of the previous four years. The total assets have now reached £1,659,045. The company is maintaining a large volume of business in the face of ever-increasing competition.

PENALTY FOR BUYING FROM A MINOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Megja Gumna, a Marwaree, having his place of business in 11th Lane Kamathipora, was charged by Inspector Stanford with buying or taking from a girl, named Banee, apparently a minor, a brass lota, worth fourteen annas, without the knowledge and consent of the owner. It appeared that, on the 9th instant, a cart driver, residing in Kamathipora, found the lota missing from his room. He made an inquiry, and learnt from a girl playing in the street that the lota had been stolen by Banee from his room and sold by her to the accused. The cart driver reported the matter to the police, and the Marwaree was immediately put under arrest, the stolen lota being recovered from his possession. The Marwaree pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 15, or in default to suffer two days' imprisonment with hard labour. The girl was given one day's nominal imprisonment, warned and discharged.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Noormahomed Shaik Kaloo, aged thirteen years, son of Shaik Kaloo Peerbux, an embroiderer, residing at Hoozria Street. Deceased assisted his father in embroidering works. About last night, on the 29th April, Noormahomed was at work in his house, when a kerosine oil lamp, which was burning near him on a box, suddenly burst, setting fire to his clothes. He raised an alarm, when a co-worker went to his assistance and pulled off the burning clothes, but not before the deceased had been extensively burnt on the back, legs, and arms. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed, and he was detained under treatment. Three days after fever set in, and deceased became very restless and weak. On the 19th May, diarrhœa followed, his general condition became worse, he became exhausted, and died on Monday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Sutar Chawl, on view of the body of a Mahomedan boy, named Mahomedali Hoosenali Essoobhoy, a maker of tin-boxes, residing on the third storey of a house in that locality. About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the deceased was playing on a cot, which was placed near a window facing the sweeper's gully. The father was in the same room, but was devoted in prayers, and the mother was engaged in the cook-room. A few minutes after the father looked towards the cot, and found the child missing and the window open. He looked into the gully through the window, and saw the deceased lying below. He ran down into the gully and picked up the deceased, who was then bleeding from a wound on the head and from the nose and was gasping. The father carried the child into the house, where he died within a few minutes. It was evident that the deceased while playing on the cot, opened the window which was closed but not fastened, and in doing so, lost his balance and was precipitated into the gully. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT WOMAN.—On the morning of the 4th instant a policeman, doing duty on the Pardeo Road, saw a mendicant woman lying in front of the Alliance Mill, with a wound on the right foot, the skin of which had been torn. The woman was conscious, and on being asked by the policeman, stated that her name was Rai, and that the wheel of a carriage passed over her foot. She could not give any description of the ghurry, which was driven away immediately after the accident. The sepoy conveyed the woman, who was, apparently, about twenty years of age, to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she sustained a compound fracture of two of the toes of her right foot and a lacerated wound about four inches square on the same foot. The injured foot was dressed, but as she refused to remain in the hospital, she was permitted to go home, and advised to attend as an out-patient. On the morning of the 7th instant, she applied for and obtained admission into the hospital. The wound of the foot was then found in a very unhealthy condition and she had fever. The wound was re-dressed, and Rai appeared to be progressing favourably until the 11th instant, when symptoms of tetanus set in. Her jaws were locked up and she had difficulty in swallowing food. She remained in that condition until her death, which occurred on Monday. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A DAY LIGHT THEFT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Harrington alias Higginbottom, a Eurasian, aged twenty-five years, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a time-piece and a quilt valued at Rs. 4, the property of one William Coelho, a sub-inspector, employed in the health department, Bombay Municipality, and residing at Gilder Street. On Saturday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, complainant was lying asleep in his room, where accused entered the place, and having helped himself to a time-piece, which was lying on a table, and a quilt quietly walked off. While passing out of Gilder Street the accused was accosted by a policeman, and being unable to give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came by the articles in his possession, was arrested by the sepoy. He then made a statement and pointed out the complainant's house. The complainant was aroused from his sleep, and on being shown the property, identified it as his own. The police upon a further inquiry ascertained that accused arrived in Bombay from Calcutta about a fortnight ago, and was from the 1st to 4th instant employed as a proof reader in a printing office. Subsequent to that date he used to wander about the town and managed to earn his living by hook or by crook. He admitted that the property was found in his possession, but contended that it had been given to him by a man who was away. He did not wish to call evidence to prove his innocence. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The property was returned to the complainant.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

SUIT BY A COMMISSION AGENT.

TALAKSI THACKERSEY VS. [NARBHESING KASSHRAM.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, a merchant, on whom service was affected at Bilsar, where he resides. Plaintiff since 1891 had various dealings with the defendant for the sale of grain, &c., as a commission agent. Plaintiff used to charge a commission of one per cent. on all sales and used to charge interest on all sums due to him at 9 per cent. per annum. The practice of defendant was to consign grain and other articles from Bilsar for sale in Bombay by the plaintiff. He drew hundees which the plaintiff paid and charged interest on the amounts. The account was sent to defendant, who acknowledged the correctness of it. The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,898-12-9 with interest and costs.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

JEHANGIRSHA LIMJEE B. VS. PRINCE AJITSINGH JASWATSINGH.

Mr. Dorab Bahadhurjee, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, asked for a postponement for six weeks, on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were going on. His Lordship granted this application: costs to be costs in the cause.

A SUIT AGAINST A WIDOW.

PARAKH KALLIDAS TRIBHOWANDAS VS. BAI JADHAV.

Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The plaintiff and defendant's late husband, Lallbhai, had hundee dealings, and Lallbhai had in an adjusted account acknowledged Rs. 3,551 to be due by him to plaintiff. He had paid Rs. 1,200 on account of the debt. The claim was proved; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,981-3-9 with interest and costs.

A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE.

DOSABHOY ARDASIR VS. HORMUSJI JAMSETJI MEHTA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff, who advanced Rs. 13,000 to the first defendant on a mortgage bond on the 12th September 1892. The second defendant, Shumsoodin Mahomedalli, had a second mortgage on the property; while the third defendant attached the property in execution of a money decree, and was in possession for some time. The property was leasehold, and the ground-rent had not been paid for some time; and as the property was not in a state of proper repairs, it was deteriorating. The plaintiff had, therefore, applied to the court and had got a receiver appointed. The second and third defendants were entitled to redeem the property, but neither had done so nor paid anything on account. His Lordship gave the usual mortgage decree for Rs. 14,750-4-3, with interest and costs. If not paid within six months, the decree was to be made absolute for sale of the property.

THE BANK-NOTE FORGERY CASE.

AT the Singapore Assizes May 16, when the forged note case was called on for hearing, Heinrich Grosse and George Schultz pleaded guilty, No. 1 to the charges of using as genuine a forged document and being in possession of an instrument for coining, and No. 2 to the charges of abetting the use of a forged document and being in possession of an instrument for coining.

Prisoner Grosse made a long statement to the effect that he was married in 1893. Before that he been a ship's officer on the run to China and Japan, and after his marriage he wanted to go to sea again, but his wife did not like it and his mother-in-law also objected. He then set up in business as a house and estate agent in Cologne, but things did not go well, as he had no experience whatever, and every day there was trouble at home, his mother-in-law telling him that he was not able to support his family. He had with him some photographs from China and Japan, and he suggested that he should go in for the manufacture of pictorial post cards, but his mother-in-law told him that it would be better if he were to make bank notes instead of post cards; he would make a lot of money out of it and would then be able to keep his wife and family in comfort. At first he thought it was a joke but as she kept recurring to the subject he was at last led to entertain the proposal. He accordingly advertised for a lithographer, and his mother-in-law went to Amsterdam and Rotterdam to obtain and got Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes for $50 $25 and $10. He received a reply from Schultz and went to Berlin, and on meeting Schultz he mentioned that he wanted him to make some pictorial post cards. Schultz accompanied him to Cologne, and he then told Schultz that he had a large order for bank notes from a Chinese merchant, and asked him whether he would be able to do it or not. Schultz at first declined, insisting on 40 per cent. of the profits, and the notes turning out well they started for the East together. His mother-in-law paid all the expenses, but before he came away he gave her a promissory note for 3,000 marks, and if the notes did not sell well it was arranged that she was to have half of his share of the 60 per cent. profit on the notes. As he had a wife who did not know of his whereabouts, and a child, he threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

Schultz, who also pleaded guilty, confirmed the statement of Grosse so far as related to his engagement at a salary of 50 marks a week with all found. When he found out the nature of the work he was expected to do he at first declined, but they made him large promises and he agreed to take 40 per cent. of the profits. This was his first offence, and his people did not know where he was and would be overcome with grief when they heard of the position he was in. He, therefore, asked the Court to deal leniently with him.

Prisoners were ordered to stand down for sentence, and on the Court resembling this morning the Chief Justice, addressing the prisoners, said they had pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them. They had admitted in the statements made before him that the forged notes were made in Cologne. The idea appeared to have been first suggested to Grosse by another person that money might be made by manufacturing foreign paper money, and although the notes of several European banks were obtained it was decided after some time to go to work on notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A lithographer was employed. A notice was put in the papers, and one Schultz answered the advertisement, and he was engaged on a written agreement at 50 marks per week. Schultz, however, when he was aware of the real nature of the work declined, but his scruples did not last long, beyond insisting upon a share of profits of the undertaking in consideration of the great risk which he ran, and it was agreed that he should receive 40 per cent. of the profits, while Grosse was to get 60 per cent, and another person who had advanced funds for the undertaking received a promissory note for 30,000 marks to be paid out of the first profits. Then they set to work to manufacture these notes, and they started some time in March last for China with the intention of changing these notes at the various ports. As a result they were arrested in Singapore, and notes to the value of dol 221,000 were found on them or traced to them, whilst money in gold and fin. Bank of England notes and jewels were found in their possession. These were the facts of the case as admitted by the prisoners. They had, therefore, carried on this great fraud in the most systematic manner, as if it were an ordinary business transaction. The only thing that could be said for them was that they had made a frank confession of their guilt. He would sentence Grosse to penal servitude for ten years, and Schultz to penal servitude for five years.

Prisoners, with tears in their eyes, asked whether there was any appeal to a higher Court, but the lordship informed them that the law did not allow of it.—"Free Press."

THE LOSS OF THE MECCA.

HOW A BRAVE MAN DIED.

AN eye-witness gives the following graphic account of the conduct of Captain Parkman, of the Mecca when the ill-fated ship was settling down:—"The Captain, with a revolver in his hand, stood unflinchingly and with a hard determined look on his face by the wheel, near the native seacunny, who held on like grim death to the spokes of the wheel. A Boat of the Lindula, containing the Second Officer, was swinging by a rope attached to the Mecca. He was calling out to the Captain to leave the ship, and save his life, but the cry was quite unheeded. Captain Parkman ordered the seacunny to leave the wheel and save his life, which the latter did in double quick time by sliding down the rope into the boat. The brave Captain, the last man on board, could have done the same, but he preferred to go down with his ship. Drawing out a knife, he quickly cut the rope and the boat was instantly swept away by the strong current. The doomed Mecca, with her gallant Captain, plunged down immediately afterwards."—*Times of Ceylon.*

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, containing no mineral ingredients, can be had in 4 golden shades for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case, in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Bottlewalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the second accused. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented the third accused, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, appeared for the fourth accused, and the fifth accused was defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

The cross-examination of complainant by Durant was proceeded with yesterday, and had not concluded when the court rose for the day. It appears likely from the way in which the process is being carried on that another afternoon or two will be required to complete it. The question as to who should be the custodian of Durant's papers, which were returned by the magistrate to counsel for the prosecution again, came up at a late stage of the proceedings, and, despite the earnest solicitations of Mr. Davur and the first accused Durant, the magistrate positively declined that office without the consent of all the parties in the case. He, however, decided that the accused might apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen whenever he wished to inspect them. Dnrant, it seems, has changed his intention of charging Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer with theft of his papers before Mr. Slater, and with a view to file an information against him in Mr. Dastur's court he, yesterday, obtained an order from that magistrate for his production before him to-day. We give below a detailed account of the proceedings:—

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

MR. Jijibhoy F. Petit, further cross-examined by Durant, said he had reason to believe that those documents which Nanabhoy brought to him were important, because they contained a draft of agreement purporting to have been made by the accused Durant, Cooverji Mehta, and Dadyseth. On seeing that document he would still say that it was a draft of an agreement. He did not think it was merely an unsigned authority. Excepting the statement of Nanabhoy, witness had no other evidence that that document was to be signed or had been signed by Mehta and Dady. It was not very important to ascertain that Nanabhoy was a credible witness before witness brought the charges against the accused, because they did not rely on that document alone. He had no other evidence but that of Nanabhoy as to the alleged execution of that document. If Nanabhoy's evidence turned out to be an absolute myth the case for the prosecution would fall to the ground. Witness thought that that document was the most important piece of documentary evidence. The case of the accused as regarded that document was that Nanabhoy brought it to witness for the purpose of enabling him to bring the prosecution against the accused. He did not see any necessity of making any inquiry before he launched the prosecution about Nanabhoy's evidence. Witness made careful inquiries before launching the prosecution on the 19th ultimo. He compared the handwriting of that document with the handwriting of Durant. Except that, he made no further inquiries. Witness had no reason to believe that Nanabhoy was not a credible witness. Nanabhoy said something in his statement about the accused persons having agreed to give him a share in the conspiracy against the witness. He told witness that it was agreed that he should one anna share of the money that was to be extorted from him, and in consideration of that share he agreed to assist them. He could not form his opinion one way or the other as to whether a court would convict four or five persons on the evidence of such a person as Nanabhoy; Nanabhoy said something as to the relationship which existed between him and Durant. He said he (Nanabhoy) was a conspirator. He further said that he used to go to Durant's hotel. Witness saw him hand over the papers to Mr. Owen, amongst which was his pocket-book.

Durant: Do you consider it an act of credible witness to steal the papers of his friend and to take them to his enemy in order to have a charge brought against him?

Witness: I do not know whether he had stolen them.

Durant: If they had been stolen, would you consider him a credible witness.

The magistrate remarked that it was not a proper question to put.

Durant: Then I will ask if you considered a thief and a man guilty of gross perfidy a credible witness?

Mr. Davur objected to the question.

The magistrate: The credibility of a witness and the character of a witness do not always go together.

Mr. Davur: Thieves are not necessarily liars.

The question was disallowed.

Durant: Under the circumstances do you consider him a credible witness?

Witness: Yes.

WHO CAN PARDON CRIME?

Durant: In consideration of his services in coming to you and rendering assistance you were ready to overlook and pardon his crime?—Yes, I pardoned his crime.

Durant: Are you a Justice of the Peace?—Yes.

Are you aware that the power of pardon is a prerogative of the Crown and the representatives of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, namely the Viceroys and Governors, and they can only exercise it after a person has been tried and convicted?—Yes, I know that.

Durant here read a ruling of the Bombay High Court to the effect that a Justice of the Peace, who was a prosecutor, had no authority to select a person for pardon.

Durant (to witness): In your capacity, both of a prosecutor and a Justice of the Peace, you acknowledge that you pardoned this man his crime?

Witness: Yes.

Durant: After that admission I ask your Worship to at once order Nanabhoy into custody and make him take his proper place as an accused person. I have got an authority in support of my application.

Mr. Davur asked his Worship to direct Durant to proceed with his cross-examination.

The magistrate declined to entertain Durant's application, and ordered him to go on with the cross-examination.

Durant: Then will your Worship allow me half-a-minute to call your attention to a section to show how we will be prejudiced if you will not accede to my application.

The Magistrate: No. I direct you to go on with your cross-examination.

THE CONFESSION OF DORAB.

Witness, continuing said he saw Dorabji Patel after the documents had been handed over to Mr. Owen by Nanabhoy. Dorabji told him that Nanabhoy had those documents and he (Dorabji) sent him to witness. Dorabji said nothing as to how they were brought to him.

Durant: Why did not you go to another magistrate to have his confession recorded?

Witness: I did what I thought best at the time.

Mr. Davur: He did exactly the same thing. Mr. Owen is a J. P.

Witness, continuing, said Dorabji met him a few days after the information had been filed. Witness did not ask him how Nanabhoy came into possession of Durant's pocket-book and other documents. Mr. Owen did not tell Nanabhoy to get the other documents of Durant, which, he had said, he had with him. Witness likewise did not make any such suggestion. Witness said none of them expressed any curiosity about the rest of the papers. The object of the prosecution was to punish those who attempted to extort money from witness. Witness never led any one to believe that he was ready to settle the case brought against him by the accused for Rs. 50,000. Neither Dorabji Patel nor anybody else ever told witness that they had made such a statement on his behalf that he was willing to give Rs. 50,000 to settle the case. Witness did not apprehend any loss or danger from their proceeding against him. He certainly wished the court to believe that he was entirely innocent of the charges brought against him. The cross-examination having proceeded a little further, Mr. Davur asked the court to pause at that stage and dispose of the summons issued against the solicitors of the complainant to produce Durant's documents in court.

The magistrate said he had no order to make in that matter.

Mr. Davur asked if they had to keep those papers with them and bring them into the court at every hearing of the case.

Durant applied that they might be kept in the court in order to enable him to have a full inspection of them.

Mr. Davur remarked that the court had power to impound those papers.

Mr. Mehta submitted that the court had no such power, as the papers had not been put in the manner prescribed by the Procedure Code.

The magistrate remarked that he had been told that he had allowed himself to receive stolen property. (Laughter.) He declined to have any further instructions of that sort made against him.

After some further discussion, the magistrate declined to keep the papers in the custody of the court, and said that if the first accused wanted any inspection of them he might apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen for it.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till to-morrow.

AN APPLICATION TO MR. DASTUR.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TWO PIECES OF VACANT GROUND AT SION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vina Jugjeewan Hurjeewan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1890, the following properties, viz.:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government Toka Hilly ground called Colebachi Bhat, containing by admeasurement 4,618 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Sion, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvie and now in the sub-district of Bombay, now in the occupation of the said mortgagor, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 25 and 26 and new No. —and new Survey No. 1,734, and bounded on the east and south by the Sion Road, on the north partly by the ground of Antone Francis, and partly by the ground of Canoo Balloo, and on the west partly by the property of Sookoor Bhoi, partly by the ground of Antone Francis, partly by the ground of Mingel Booteel, and partly by the ground of Pascoal Silva.

LOT No. 2.

All those two pieces of Toka ground standing, adjoining each other, and respectively containing by admeasurement 1,605 and 426 square yards, in aggregate admeasuring 2,031 square yards, and respectively registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 20, 23 and 9, new Nos. 15165, 15533 and 15548, and new Survey Nos. 546 and 677, and in the books of the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 699 and 698, situate at Sion outside the Fort, in the sub-district and city of Bombay, and collectively bounded on the East partly by the ground of Dhunjee Dhaloo and partly by the ground of Jeeji Manwell, on the west partly by the ground of Canoo Dadoo, partly by the ground of Joojee Comeen, partly by the ground of a Parsee, and partly by the ground of Shrawan Sookoor and now of Vina Jugjeewan Hurjeewan, and the same have been in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.,
IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bezonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee, in possession, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade, consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 6 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmakers' tools, etc.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the old "Bombay Gazette" offices, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery, glassware, mahogany square piano, by Soundy, double door iron safe by Lord, on stand, lady's and gent's pneumatic plated rim bicycles, Wheeler and Wilson's foot-sewing machines, large copying press, large musical box, standing and table lamps, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL OR WALKESHWAR ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Somabai, widow of the late Mr. Bomanjee Jijeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Ruttonbai, wife of Mr. Cowasjee Bhicajee, the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,3[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 310 and 672, new Nos. 2026 and 3024, old Survey No, 13, new Survey No. 2729, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2310, 2311 and 2340 (2) Street Nos. 1 and 2 and 1 A, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, on the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Nalgamwalla, on the north by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road aforesaid, and on the south by the sea-beach lying on the south coast side of the Malabar Point Road, and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Serval, the solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th June, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD LAW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one lot of old law books, consisting of an index of all the reported cases in England and Ireland, in 4 volumes, Harrison's Digest, the Annual Digest, Cisler's Common Law of Digest, Mahomedan and Hindu Law, Seton's Equity Forms, Contract Act, Benjamin on Sales, Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, Chamber of Commerce reports, etc., etc.

The books are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay United S. & W. Co.'s Mill, Girgaum, on account and risk of Goolam Ally Moosajee—

Soft cops large, middle cops, unsized long ends, sized long ends, sized short ends.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach box
1 handsome grey Arab, 14 hands quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong bay Arab pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong barouche, suitable for single or pair.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Peerco Mahomed, Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Marwary Luchmandas Bhicanchund of Bombay.

101 bales each 400 lbs. "pink tie" yarn No. 21s. and 25 bales each 400 lbs "pink tie" yarn No. 22s. Chinaman and dragoon tickets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th June, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway:—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles—

20 bales grey shirtings.
14 bales grey drill.
3 cases printed handkerchiefs.
2 cases white shirtings.
A quantity of sundry grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, prints, dhooties, lawns, dorias, &c.
On account of the concerned—
1 case damaged wool.
6 cases damaged notepapers.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIANS AND GUNNEY BAGS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac bunder, by order of the concerned—

On account and at the risk of Pragjee Purshotum and Coreejee Seevjee—
40 bales Hessians, 40 by 8.
On account and at the risk of Kessowjee Hurriram—
26 bales gunny bags, No. 1, 2¼lbs.
On account and at the risk of Poonja Jairam—
75 bales gunny bags, No. 2, 2¼lbs

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 15th June, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IRON WATER TANKS, 2" IRON PIPES, &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Division, M. W. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the Bombay Harbour Defences Yard, Mazagon, consisting 12 W. Iron Water Tanks, about 450 Iron Water Pipes 2" dia., Sleepers with C. I. Chairs, Drawing Materials, and unserviceable tools and plant, powras, picks, ghumelas, hammers, dells, ratchet braces, screw spanners, flare lamp, torn tarpaulins, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1898.

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1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

YESTERDAY there was no change in London in the financial quotations, all which remained at their previous level, viz: Consols at 111 7-16; French Rentes at 103 1-4; Paris Exchange on London at 25·25 fcs.; Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2; Rupees Securities at £62 1-2; Exchange on India at 30 days' sight at 1s. 3 5-8d.; Discount on 3 months' sight London Bills at 1 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 per cent.; and Bar Silver at 26 3-4d. per oz. In New York the price of the metal was 1-4 cent lower, and demand Exchange on London 5-8 cent, at 57 3-4 cents and 4·85 1-4 dollars, respectively. About £200,000 was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

White Karachi Wheat was quoted in London at 33s., June-July shipment; and Red Karachi at 31 1-4s., same shipment.

According to the statement from London of the shipments of Piece-Goods during the month of May there were 105,450,000 yards, or 29,000 bales, or 5,900 cases of "Plain Cottons" shipped to Calcutta; 26,700,000 yards, or 7,000 bales, or 3,900 cases to Bombay; 5,250,000 yards, or 1,300 bales, or 1,000 cases to Karachi; 3,750,000 yards, or 1,400 bales, or 500 cases to Madras. Of "Colored Cottons" the missions to Calcutta amounted to 7,850,000 yards; those to Bombay, to 2,650,000 yards; to Karachi to 1,350,000 yards; to Madras, to 450,000 yards. To Bombay the shipments of "Printed Cottons" totalled to 7,350,000 yards, while Calcutta received 3,700,000; Karachi, 1,650,000 yards; Madras, 750,000 yards. The quantity of "Twist" shipped to Bombay was 1,400,000 lbs.; that to Calcutta, 1,150,000 lbs.; to Madras, 200,000lbs.; and to Karachi, 200,000lbs.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 9-16 cents per lbs.; while August Futures declined 3 points to 6·54 cents, and December 5 points to 6·29 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1897.	1893.
Monday's Receipts	4,000	800	6,100
Two days' do.	5,000	1,400	6,700
Since 1st Sept.	8,395,000	6,574,000	5,121,900

Locally, a small business has to-day transpired in this staple. The mills bought 100 bales of Wadhwan at Rs. 153 per candy; and shippers took in all 1,900 bales, comprising 200 Jaura, at Rs. 135 1-2; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 143 to Rs. 145; 700 Bengal, at Rs. 148 1-2; 500 Dhamargaum, at Rs. 151; and 100 Rampore, at Rs. 147.

WHEAT continues quiet and unchanged.

SEEDS.—In "Rapeseed" a little business is reported; and "Poppy" is steady with buyers offering at Rs. 6-2-6, while sellers are asking Rs. 6-3-0 per cwt. For "Linseed" there is a little enquiry, but as sellers require Rs. 6 against the buyers' offer of Rs. 5-15-6 no business can result.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,007	bales.
Wheat	75,211	cwts.
Linseed	20,297	"
Rapeseed	25,358	"
Gingellyseed	4,823	"
Poppyseed	2,057	"
Castorseed	3,990	"
Rice	1,680	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and without change in rates.

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued quiet in tone but steady, at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for ready Bank wire was very limited. A fair amount of forward business was reported on the part of the bazaar, and the market closed at the following level:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. per Rupee,
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 mts' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs	1·69 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a strong feeling in the market with 94 3-4 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 for Account; for Threes 86 was named.

SHARES.—Prices have again shown a tendency in favour of buyers, and the market has been less inanimate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quelt. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar	3 1-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, JUNE 13.

The City Line steamer City of London left here, for Bombay, 11th evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. Company's steamer Avoca left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The same company's steamer Palawan arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

PENANG, JUNE 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi left here this afternoon, and due at Bombay on 25th instant, at noon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Latimbro left Hongkong, for Bombay, yesterday, the 14th.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valcutta, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.
(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.
Amcor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.
Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok restored.
Cable Mole St Nicholas Santiago De Cuba interrupted
Cable Mozambique, Lourenco, and Maraues interrupted; will be right in four days.
Communication with South Africa being interrupted by the two routes, telegrams will be sent by post from Mocambique on the 17th June, if the Cable is not right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	7	7 p.m.	7	16
Teheran	14	2	23 p.m.	...	28
Suez	14	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1898.

From	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Calcutta	...	28	...	2
Karachi	...	26	...	1
Madras	1	0	...	1

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROCK—May 30, at Jhansi, the wife of the late Walter Harold Brock, Mechanical Engineer, Umaria Colliery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAREY—NIEMANN-SMITH—June 2, at St John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Ven'ble O D Watkins, Archdeacon of Lucknow, George Saumarez, eldest son of the late Colonel E A Carey, Cheshire Regiment, and nephew of the late Right Honourable George Ward Hunt, M P, to Margaret, third daughter of Nieman-Smith, Esq. of Coutts', London, and Clevedon, Blackheath, S E.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON—June 7, at Rawalpindi, of paralysis, Rebekah Margaret Johnston, relict of the late Daniel Johnston.
TAPSELL—June 7, at Orange Grove, Dharmsala, Punjab, from rheumatic fever, Peter Burnten Tapsell, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, aged 35 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1898.

IN their currency despatch of March 3rd, the Government of India expressed the belief that their proposals would be supported by the Chambers of Commerce of the country. The last lingering hope that such would be the case must now have been dissipated by the receipt at Simla of the letter of the Bombay Chamber on the subject, which like those that have gone before from the sister institutions at Calcutta and Madras strongly condemns the proposals of Government. A more unqualified or direct disapproval could scarcely be penned than the letter in which Mr. Marshall states that "far from supporting, as the Government of India anticipated, the measures for securing stability of exchange proposed in their despatch, or believing that the adoption of those measures would have the effect of overcoming the distrust on the part of the public in the future of the rupee, this Chamber is diametrically opposed to the views expressed in the despatch and to the principle on which the Government of India's proposals are based, namely, forced contraction of the currency." Following up previous representations from other bodies entitled to speak on behalf of the commerce of the country, this statement may be regarded as completing the evidence that exists that the Government proposals are not acceptable to mercantile opinion in India. They are still more strongly objected to in banking and business circles in London, where the reduction of the available supply of gold that would result from large sterling loans for the purpose of introducing a gold standard in India is viewed with as much disfavour if not with so much apprehension, as we on this side feel in regard to the melting down of six crores of rupees per annum. While the Government of India too often treats with scant consideration Indian commercial opinion (when it does not coincide with their own), Her Majesty's Ministers cannot for obvious reasons display a like indifference to the attitude of Lombard Street towards financial questions. Even if business men in India were strongly and unanimously in favour of Sir James Westland's remarkable scheme, its acceptance in face of the opposition of the City would be very unlikely; but as on this matter the same opinions are held in banks and counting houses on both sides of the Suez Canal, the adoption of the scheme by the Home Government—even in the unexpected event of its acceptance by the Currency Committee—is extremely unlikely. The Bombay Chamber holds that unless a minimum gold value is guaranteed for the rupee, gold will not be tendered in exchange for rupees until all other possible means of finance are exhausted. From this belief the Chamber draws the conclusion that in this country "gold can only, if at all, be introduced into circulation under conditions of the money market which are ruinous to both foreign and internal commerce, and can only be retained in circulation so long as these conditions are maintained." But this conclusion is not followed by the admission that might be expected—that while a gold currency is practically unattainable a gold standard is needful if the rupee is to be saved from the violent fluctuations that have entailed such uncertainty and loss upon the country in the past. It might have been expected from the line of argument pursued by the Chamber, that it would, like the sister institution at Madras, favour the Lindsay scheme, which would give us a gold standard without a gold currency, and without the contraction of the silver currency by a melting down of the rupees withdrawn from calculation. Upon the merits or demerits of this scheme however the representation is silent, there being no departure from the negative attitude taken up in the first instance by the Chamber. But no doubt, if the Chamber is invited to send a representative to give evidence before the Fowler Committee—as most assuredly it ought to be—that representative would have something more valuable than merely destructive criticism to lay before the Committee. The proposals of the Government of India may be regarded as foredoomed to rejection, and attention should now be directed by the Chambers of Commerce in particular and business men in general to a consideration of the alternative schemes likely to be placed before the Currency Committee.

A SATISFACTORY indication of the continued industrial expansion of the country is afforded in a Government Blue Book just issued, by a table showing the number of places coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act in 1896, as compared with the two preceding years. The figures show that in the three years the number rose from 815 to 988, the increase being most marked in the third year of the quinquenium. To this substantial increase, factories belonging to Government and Municipalities only contributed 13, including two railway workshops and two printing presses. This increase brought up the number of State or Municipal factories, to 78. The non-official factories, belonging in the great majority of cases to limited liability companies number 860, having increased to that figure from 750 in 1894. The largest contribution to this development was supplied by cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories, which rose from 242 to 311. With the 86 cotton mills—there were 6 less three years ago—they form nearly 50 per cent of the factories worked by steam. About one-half of them are situated in the Bombay Presidency. The jute trade on the other hand shows no expansiveness if we may judge from the fact that the mills and presses worked by steam devoted to its manufacture, have decreased from 62 to 60 in the decennial period while those worked by more primitive methods were reduced from 18 to 12. Railway workshops have increased in number from 18 to 25, and 8 of them are situated in this Presidency, which also possesses the only tramway workshops in the country worked by steam. It is noteworthy too, how far ahead Western India is in the matter of steam printing presses. Of the 13 which exist in India, Bombay has 6, while Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and Burma have only one each. The whole of the 49 weaving mills the country possesses are situated within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government. On the other hand Burma, as might have been expected, has a monopoly of the 67 rice mills, and has eighty per cent of the saw mills noted under the return. The rapid developement of the flour industry is shown by the increase of their number from 10 in 1894 to 17 three years later. The progress is not uniform: several industries have marked time only, while one or two others have actually decreased, or else smaller factories have been absorbed in larger undertakings. The factories not worked by steam declined from 38 to 31 in the three years this being due to a reduction of the number of non-steam jute presses in Bengal. It is interesting to observe that Bombay has only one factory not worked by steam—the Gokak mill—while Bengal has 24; of steam factories we possess 305 a number equal to those of—the three Provinces of Bengal, Burma and the Punjab put together. The general conclusion derivable from the return is that Bombay is far ahead of the other provinces in manufactures, although she is not so richly endowed as some of them are by natural resources. The total daily average number of hands employed in the factories during 1896 was only a little short of 4,00,000, about one in sixteen of the number being children and 16 per cent being adult women. It may be safely reckoned that nearly one and a half million persons are dependent for their daily sustenance on factory labour. It should be borne in mind too that the figures we have quoted only form a very incomplete picture of our industrial progress, since many of our large non-agricultural industries—notably mining—do not come within the scope of the Factories Act, and moreover the factories of the Native States are not included in the compilation. The number of fatal accidents in factories was 58 in 1894 as against 51 two years earlier, but serious accidents increased during the same period from 371 to 446, and of minor accidents from 1,504 to 1,681. The number of persons convicted of offences against the Factory Act rose in 1896 to 13, this being as many as were obtained in the four previous years put together. The convictions were pretty evenly distributed in the Provinces where factories were most numerous, and the increase in number would appear to be due to greater vigilance on the part of inspectors. Large as the figures are, as compared with previous years, they are relatively much smaller than the corresponding figures relating to English factories.

THE scheme for a Central Railway station, bridge and overhead railway which has been propounded by some of Calcutta's friends does not meet with the unanimity of approval which its promoters naturally desire. Brought before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it transpired that Sir W. W. Hunter is one of the originators of the project, and there are many who so thoroughly believe in his wisdom and foresight that the association of his name with anything is to them auspicious. But when the Chamber of Commerce came to consider the scheme and referred it to a committee for report it appeared that Calcutta wants something more tangible than good names in a prospectus. Each member of the Committee has his own views on the subject, and each prefers to give his own independent opinion to signing a comprehensive report. Mr. S. Finney's remarks come first in the document which has been sent in to the Chamber. At the outset he asks whether a Central Station is necessary, if so, whether Calcutta can afford to pay for it. To the first question he replies in the negative; the second is allowed to answer itself. Anyhow, Mr. Finney for one, would be disinclined to help to pay. He is reluctant to make adverse criticisms on a scheme put forward by private enterprise for the development of Calcutta. But put in a nutshell his views come to this that the railways interested should do the work themselves, both the bridge and the station. Mr. E. L. Hamilton sees nothing in the scheme except that it will open up the town and be a good thing from a sanitary point of view. This one would think would be a sufficient reason to support it, inasmuch as plague has now got hold of Calcutta it will find it necessary to make many improvements. And the carrying out of the scheme under discussion by a private company would certainly go a considerable way towards effecting those improvements, and at the same time lightening municipal burdens to an appreciative extent. Mr. J. G. Low, however, crushes the project with one blow. "The disadvantages likely to result from the construction of the proposed bridge and Central Railway Station appear to me to far outweigh any advantages to be expected, he writes; and when a man's opening sentence is of that character, it is needless to read any of his further remarks unless it were possible and desirable to cross-examine him. Mr. W. B. Gladstone is the only supporter of the scheme, and he is sorry than both Mr. Finney and Mr. Hamilton are opposed to the scheme as their opinions must carry great weight. Mr. Law's apparently will not in Mr. Gladstone's view. The bridge and central station, he contends, are demanded by the progress of events. In view of the cost of living in Calcutta, the lower middle class of natives cannot afford to exist in comfort and decency in Calcutta. Bread-winners are compelled to lodge in Calcutta away from their families, resulting in immorality, overcrowding, and appalling insanitary conditions. This congestion can only be relieved by facilities enabling the floating population to reside in the neighbouring districts where they and their families can enjoy peace and fresh air. The conditions of the new Calcutta Municipal Bill are likely to increase the number of those seeking residence outside the limits of the city, and the central station will afford the means of distributio by numerous local trains running daily in every direction. The maintenance of a road bridge between Calcutta and Howrah, be further contends, is imperative on the Government of Bengal, but the scheme before them would relieve them of the necessity and the cost. In short, Mr. Gladstone pulverises his opponents, and demonstrates that his colleagues do not know what is good either for themselves or Calcutta. It has been hinted that Mr. Gladstone is personally interested in the scheme. But of this we are by no means sure. At all events the scheme is not now likely to be carried out.

FOR some time the feeling in favour of the reinstatement of the officers who took part in the Jameson Raid, and were in consequence cashiered from the Army has been growing. It has undoubtedly gained strength from two recent events in the tangled skein of South-African politics—the re-instatement of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in the counsels of the Chartered Company, and the attitude definitely taken up by President Kruger in regard to the question of British suzerainty. The latter has tended to further alienate any shred of sympathy felt in England towards the Transvaal dictator, and the former occurrence has led to the pertinent enquiry whether, when Mr. Rhodes has received complete absolution, the time has not come for mitigating the already severe punishment meted out to the British officers who took part in the memorable raid. Lord Carrington was to appeal to the Marquis of Lansdowne on behalf of the cashiered officers, in the Upper House more than a month ago, but for some reason or other the question of which he had given notice was not put. Lord Carrington has at last asked his question, and been informed by the Secretary for War that all the officers who engaged in the ride to Pretoria are to re-enter the service on the unattached list on half pay, with the exception of Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Rhodes. The exclusion of these two officers from the partial reinstatement enjoyed by Colonel Grey, Colonel Henry White, Major Robert White, and Major Coventry is doubtless due to the fact that they were parties to the Jameson raid in a more direct sense than the other officers, who in joining in this mad escapade were simply obeying the orders of their superior. Colonel Rhodes as a leading member of the Reform Committee was one of the prime movers in the appeal to Jameson for his help. Sir John Willoughby as the commandant of the forces in British Bechuanaland was responsible for the employment of other British officers in the abortive excursion which resulted in their surrender to the Boer commandant, their trial and imprisonment and their exclusion from the British Army. Their punishment has then been heavy but now the Queen has been graciously pleased to partially reinstate all save the two chief offenders and with their replacement on Her Majesty's Commission, Colonel Grey and his colleagues should be well content.

THE news of the death of Mr. Matthew Fowler, the Liberal member for Durham city, will create more than usual interest in the necessary by-election. This fact is due not so much to the late member's personality as to the fact that he secured a seat, by a majority of one solitary vote, which had previously been occupied by a Conservative. Mr. Fowler, who sat in two Parliaments, was a town councillor of over twenty years' standing in Durham, and has been Mayor of the city. So also his father with whom the late Mr. Fowler was associated in the grocery and provision trade. A native of Durham, Mr. Fowler had lived at home all his life and was a prominent Methodist. At the last General Election Mr. Fowler was opposed by the Hon. Arthur Elliot, a son of the third Earl of Minto, who sat for Roxburghshire, and is again likely to be a candidate for Parliamentary honours.

ACCORDING to a native letter from Soochow a curious phenomenon was witnessed recently at daybreak upon the opening of the Ch'angmen gate of that city. Some 4,000 or more rats of all sizes were seen to file out of the gates showing no fear of the country people who were flocking to sell their market produce in the city. Chinese are strict believers in the oft-quoted English adage that rats will desert a sinking ship, but applying their adage of course to the case of houses so as

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The report of the surrender of Manila proves to be untrue.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TROOPS FOR CUBA.

It is officially announced at Washington that an expedition has left Key West for Cuba.

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

WARSHIPS ASSEMBLING AT MANILA.

JUNE 14.

The concentration of German Men-of-war at Manila is exciting attention in Europe and America.

Four warships are now there, and when the troopship Darmstadt, which has been ordered thither, arrives at her destination, the German Force will number 3,000 men.

There are rumours of German designs upon the Sulu Islands.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT GUANTANAMO.

In the attack upon the American troops at Guantanamo the loss on the American side was only five. The Spanish losses are still unknown.

Further reinforcements with canon have been landed there.

THE RECALL OF A REGIMENT FROM THE FRONT.

Lord Wolseley has issued an order that upon a perusal of the papers relating to the recall of the Royal Irish from the front during the late Indian Frontier Campaign he is satisfied that a great injustice was done the Regiment.

THE V. C.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Brodrick announced that the Victoria Cross would henceforth carry an annual pension of £50 for incapacitated soldiers at the discretion of the Secretary of State for War.

COLLAPSE OF THE GREAT CORNER IN WHEAT.

Leiters great wheat corner in Chicago has collapsed, and ten million bushels of wheat have been suddenly thrown on the market, causing a heavy decline in prices.

THE NIGER CONVENTION.

The papers accept the Niger Convention between Great Britain and France as a fair compromise of the question.

REINSTATEMENT OF JAMESON RAIDERS.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the Marquis of Lansdowne replying to Lord Carrington said, that the Government had decided to reinstate on half pay to the Unattached List of the army, all officers who were engaged in the Jameson raid with the exception of Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Rhodes.

OPPOSITION TO THE REDUCTION OF THE TOBACCO DUTY.

An amendment moved in the House of Commons by Sir J. Pease to the Finance Bill, to reduce the Tea duty, instead of the duty on Tobacco, has been rejected on a division by 239 votes to 103.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Matthew Fowler, Liberal member for Durham City.

FRONTIER NEWS.

TRIBESMEN AND THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

Lieutenant Lees, 34th Pioneers, died yesterday at Landikotal of enteric.

The Mahmund Bajauri and Afridi deputations returned from Kabul much disheartened.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council sat here to eight last night, presumably discussing the future policy on the frontier.

PASSES TO BRITISH SOLDIERS FOR SHOOTING.

RULES AND PUNISHMENT FOR INFRINGEMENT.

More stringent measures are to be taken to enforce the rules relating to shooting passes as applied to British soldiers. It is now notified in Commander-in-Chief's orders that such punishment asa few days' confinement to barracks or deprivation of privilege of shooting for a few months is, quite inadequate to meet cases where soldiers have gone out without passes, and that in future all men who commit a breach of any of the shooting pass rules shall in absence of very special reason to the contrary be tried by Court Martial, with a view to deterrent punishment in dealing with these offences which their importance demands.

MILITARY NEWS.

A vacancy for an Infantry officer in the Imperial Service troops is likely to be caused by Major Scallon's promotion next November, to the command of the 23rd Bombay Infantry.

MILITARY POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

Second Lieutenant Sherlock, Unattached List, is gazetted officiating Wing Officer, 20th Bo. I.

Captain Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, has been confirmed as Station Staff Officer of Nusserabad, vice Captain Norie, transferred to Simla.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT LEES, 34TH PIONEERS, AT LUNDI KOTAL.

LAHORE, JUNE 14.

Lieutenant Lees, of the 34th Pioneers, died at Landi Kotal yesterday, of enteric fever, his funeral took place in Peshawar, the same evening. Deep regret is felt at this promising young officer's death.

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN THE KHYBER PASS.

The heat in the Khyber has been very great during last week but the health of the troops remains good.

KASHMIR STATE APPLIES FOR A BRITISH OFFICER.

Owing to the increase of work in the State departments, presided over by Mr. C. K. Kiernander, Accountant-General of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Kashmir has applied to the Government of India, to lend him the services of a qualified and experienced British officer to assist Mr. Kiernander.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE currency proposals of the Government of India are still coming on for a great deal of criticism, as also is the letter which the Secretary of State for India has addressed to Mr. Hugh Colin Smith, of the Bank of England, with reference to the memorial from Bankers and others of the City of London expressing dissatisfaction with the composition of the new Indian Currency Committee and with the terms of the reference. The tone of the latter suggests only too plainly in the opinion of a bimetallist organ that Lord George Hamilton fails to realise the serious nature of the anxiety which the memorial expresses. Though the composition of the Committee is not the best that could have been conceived, yet for practical purposes it may prove fairly satisfactory. Certainly a much less satisfactory Committee might have been appointed. But in one respect—the representation of practical experience of Indian production and trade—the Committee is undoubtedly weak. It is not sufficient for Lord George Hamilton to reply to a real complaint on this score that it was never intended to secure on the Committee "representatives of all the interests affected by the Government of India's proposals." No one seriously suggests that anything of the kind should have been attempted. But the problem to be considered happens to be one of so peculiar a nature, that practical experience of its mercantile and industrial bearings as distinct from its financial and official aspects certainly seems to be peculiarly desirable if safe conclusions are to be arrived at. Lord George Hamilton remarks that he has aimed at appointing men who would be capable "of comprehending the force of the arguments and evidence submitted to them," and he relies on the witnesses to supply "the expert knowledge of special branches of commerce." Of course much must depend upon the witnesses in any case, and we must also trust much to the mere intelligence and common sense of the judicial body" which has been appointed to sift their evidence—the more so as that body does include a number of gentlemen who are certainly not unfamiliar with many aspects of the question. But there has been abundant proof already that men even of exceptionally great mental capacity and theoretical knowledge may go seriously astray on the currency question merely through want of practical experience in particular directions. Now, any weakness of this kind in the composition of the Committee may prove the more regrettable because the terms of the reference are not so clear and comprehensive as could be desired.

It is pointed out in the "Financial News," that although the representation of the City men is more influentially signed than any that ever emanated from the leaders of commercial and financial opinion in this country—have categorically stated that the composition of the committee gives rise to "great and general dissatisfaction"; yet the Government pays no heed to the representation. Lord George Hamilton has said in the House of Commons that the constitution of the Committee was finally settled, and to that decision he adheres, despite the significant protest from the City. This obstinacy can hardly be due to Lord George's anxiety to preserve consistency, which Lord Beaconsfield described as the virtue of fools, but probably to a wish to escape from the alternative of expanding the Committee to unwieldy size by adding some new men of weight, or of rejecting one or two of the weaker members already invited to join. Some of the earlier choices are believed to be not overjoyed at the prospect of dealing with abstruse problems with which they are barely acquainted, the more so that the deliberations will be closely scrutinised not only by theoretical experts, but by those men "with thorough practical knowledge of Indian trade and with the effect of movements of bullion on the commerce of this and that country," who are so deeply interested in the outcome of the Committee's work. Perhaps some of them may rescue the Secretary of State from the dilemma by giving way to more experienced gentlemen. Unfortunately, Lord George Hamilton does not want a well-informed committee, but one which is to be educated by the examination of competent witnesses, and to give a judicial pronouncement based strictly on the evidence. That is a worthy ideal, in a way; but currency is not a subject that can be crammed up in a day or two. Moreover, evidence must be led; it cannot come out unless the questions are put by a committee which knows something about every point involved and everything about some of the more serious Lord George Hamilton fears that had the Committee been constituted so as to satisfy the City memorialists, "commercial interests" or "previous public utterances" might have hindered individuals from forming an unbiased opinion. Admitting the propriety of excluding thorough-paced partisans—though their questions would be valuable in elucidating the facts—the journal in question joins issue as to the wisdom of making "commercial interests" a disability.

On the other hand the *Times* is of opinion that whatever may be thought of the currency proposals of the Indian Government, it will probably be admitted by fairminded men that Lord George Hamilton has made a reasonable and satisfactory reply to the memorandum of the bankers, merchants, and traders in the City of London who have complained of the composition and terms of reference of the committee appointed to examine and report upon the subject. The object of the Government was to form a judicial committee composed of competent persons, with varied training and experience, who would be capable of comprehending the arguments and evidence submitted to them, and who are not obviously committed beforehand either by their interests or their utterances to any foregone conclusion. It would be easy enough to vary the composition of the committee indefinitely, but as it stands it may be regarded as fairly answering to what was sought. As to the terms of its reference, since they include whatever it may regard as relevant as well as the right to substitute alternative proposals for those submitted by the Indian Government, it is really rather hard to see how they could be made more extensive.

A report on the trade of Central and Southern China was published by the Foreign Office this morning. It is written by Mr. Consul Bourne, who, in August, 1896, at the request of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, was granted leave of absence to take charge of the mission which that Chamber sent to China. Speaking broadly Mr. Bourne has confined himself to an account of the less known parts of the country traversed, the means of communication by land and water, inland taxation, and various facts in connection with the trade of those countries which are not commonly known at home. The principal places treated in the report are Shanghai, Chikiang, Hangkow, Ichang, the Provinces of Ssu-Chuan, Yunnan-Kuei-Chow, Kwang-Si, and Canton and Hong Kong. Some interesting and useful conclusions are drawn by Mr. Bourne regarding the necessary steps to be taken for the betterment of trade but it may be taken that the principal moral which he draws is that in order to attain better results there must be a better understanding between her Majesty's Government and the mercantile community, and that the heavy taxes and inordinate impositions on British goods must be swept away. A great improvement can only come from a revolutionary increase in the value of exports, and for this foreign enterprise and capital in the interior are essential.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, report in their Indian and Ceylon tea share circular that the quiet tone previously noticed has continued, very little business in tea shares having been transacted, except when sellers have been ready to part with their holdings at reduced prices. A slightly better tone has, however, been noticeable during the last few days, and there is a better inquiry for securities offering good value at present low prices. The improvement in both the Indian and Ceylon tea markets which set in after Easter has been maintained. The following dividends have been announced:—Indian: Assam, 17 1-2 per cent; Brahmapootra, 15; British Indian, 5; Cachar and Dooars, 7 per cent on ordinary; Borokai, 2 per cent. paid out of reserve fund; Darjeeling Co., 5; Dooars, 12 1-2; Jhanzie, 8; Lankapara, 8; and Sylhet Tea Co., 5 per cent. Ceylon: Scottish Ceylon, 10 per cent on ordinary; Rangalla, 3 per cent, making 6 per cent for the year; Scottish Trust and Loan, interim of 5 per cent per annum.

The assumption that the recent rapid advance in the prices of wheat is due to the fear that distribution would be interrupted by the war between Spain and the United States is to some extent a hasty one. No doubt, for various reasons, the war has tended, as wars usually do, to create a mental attitude favourable to higher prices, because such events necessarily cause disturbances in the ordinary course of trade, which, except through the influence of high prices, are not favourable to an increase of productive activity, while they certainly are, at least locally, destructive. In consequence of the increasing solidarity of the world's trade, a disturbance in any market or source of supply reacts more or less directly on all other markets. But the New York "Commercial Bulletin" is probably right in saying that the war influence in regard to the wheat markets has been indirect rather than direct. The outbreak of hostilities caused Americans and Europeans to look more closely at statistics which were really well known to observers months before the war seemed even a probability, and which justified scarcity prices, war or no war. The New York paper points out that in August last it was authoritatively estimated that the European crops would fall 353,280,000 bushels short of the requirements for consumption, and a little later the Hungarian official estimates indicated that the supply for all the world would fall 293,000,000 bushels short of the quantity required for the world's consumption. Singularly enough, it would appear that the advance of prices was actually retarded by the American statistical estimates of a much shorter yield than there is reason to think was actually realised in the United States, because no one placed any faith in the American official returns. The American yield was officially put at 459,727,000 bushels, while, we are told, the best commercial estimates at the time ranged from 540,000,000 to 592,000,000 bushels, and this difference tended to create a belief in a sufficient supply. As matters have turned out it would appear that Mr. Leiter has merely played the part of the legitimate speculator in husbanding the supplies and, so to speak, moderating the advance. "It is much the fashion," the "Bullentin" remarks, "to attribute the course of the market to Mr. Leiter or the Chicago speculators. But the fact is that Mr. Leiter now appears to have thrown away some millions (dollars) by making extraordinary haste to market abroad great quantities of wheat, for which, if only in part retained, he could now get a much higher price." The rushing forward of wheat from the Western States also tended to check confidence in the upward movement until the significance of the fact that the outside world was buying United States grain on a scale beyond all precedent came to be perceived.

The report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey shows that no statistics of the trade of Turkey have been published by the Turkish Customs authorities for four years past. The latest returns are for the fiscal year 1893-4, when the import trade was valued at £20,157,355 and the export trade at only £11,727,787 showing a balance of trade against Turkey which, considering her foreign indebtedness, must be considered phenomenal. Great Britain's share of the trade at that time was 40·80 per cent. of the imports and 44·45 per cent of the exports. Of course we have our own Board of Trade returns which testified to a very considerable expansion last year in our shipments, at least of cotton yarns and piece goods to Turkey: but Sir William Whittall the President of the Chamber points out that these returns include shipments destined for the Balkan States, Persia, and elsewhere, and therefore that the figures do not represent Turkish trade pure and simple. He admits, however, that both the imports and exports of Turkey were certainly large last year. Unusually abundant grain crops, high prices and extended railway facilities greatly increased the export trade and the buying power of the people, resulting in an enlarged demand for manufactures, at least in the western parts of the Turkish Empire. Moreover, stocks of imported goods had been greatly reduced during the previous period of dulness, and when the demand set in last year they were extraordinarily low. Sir William Whittall has found himself unable to promise similar activity for the current year. The grain crops do not promise equal abundance and the stocks of manufactured goods already held are larger than they were last year. The loss of young men during the war in Greece, and the absence of so many from their homes during the sowing season, must have a bad effect on the prosperity of the country; and Sir William Whittall adds that the parts of Asia Minor which were previously the scenes of massacre and pillage do not show much improvement as yet.

New fields of enterprise, chiefly connected with the iron and steel industries, are brought to view in Mr. Consul Hunt's interesting report on the trade of the Taganrog district during 1897, where British capital, although employed in some important undertakings, is not being invested in a measure at all proportionate to the prospects of the country or to the disbursement of foreign capital. The iron and steel works in Southern Russia are growing so extensively that they are rapidly becoming the centres of thriving communities, where previous to their establishment there was little sign of life to be seen. Consul Hunt traces briefly the transformation that has come over the scene recently. "About ten years ago," he says, "the Southern part of this Empire, which has now become a mining district, was very little more than a desert, with the exception of localities in the immediate neighbourhood of salt and coal mines, and the factories of Messrs. Hughes (the only British enterprise in the south-east of Russia at the time), and Pastoukhoff, where labourers started small settlements. The towns of this district, such as Ekaterinoslav, Bakhmout, Lugansk, Mariupol, Taganrog, &c. (with the exception of the first-named, which began to show signs of probable development of metallurgic enterprise), did not dream of their becoming manufacturing centres. Taganrog was considered only as an administrative town and a grain market, which, by the bye, began to fall off, and Mariupol had all its hopes on the deep port constructed there. The building of the Municipal Railway in 1883, and that of Ekaterina in 1884, linked together, the former the coal mines with the Sea of Azoff, and the latter the ore beds of Krivoy Rog (which is partly in the province of Ekaterinoslav) with the coal mines. These railways have contributed greatly towards the population of the neighbourhood, but the springing up of so many factories was caused by the protective duty imposed upon foreign cast-iron (about £1 10s. in 1884 and £3 in 1891 per ton) on one side, and the discovery of iron ore on the other.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Algeria, Captain John Craig, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow, experienced strong weather and high sea. The s. s. Bullionist, Captain H. Summer, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, met strong monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which arrived in harbour on Monday, had, after leaving Karachi, unsettled weather, cyclonic appearance very heavy S. W. swell on Kathiawar Coast, light variable winds and heavy swell from Diu Head to Bombay, strong southerly winds and high sea, and occasional rain squalls. The barque Grosvenor, Captain C. W. Brebner, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, encountered moderate S.-E. trades and sea to 2° S, then variable winds to 3° N., when light westerly wind to 9° N. picked up strong monsoon with high mountainous sea. From 15° 30 N. to within 150 miles off the port brisk monsoon and fine clear weather, thence to port it became squally and rainy.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT KENNEDY, Royal Irish Regiment, rejoins his regiment from plague duty in Surat.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Major A. Tracey, 26th Southern Division, R.A., from 1st July to 29th September, and Lieut. J. H. Keogh, 26th Southern Division, R.A., from 17th June to 15th August next.

THE following officers remain in England on extended leave on medical certificate for 3 months:—Major Leslie, 2nd Bombay Infantry; Major Williams, 26th Bombay Infantry; Captain Morson, 31st Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Vivian, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Moran, 15th M.I. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Coury, 13th Bengal Lancers, does not rejoin until November next.

AT Christie's the other day the greater portion of the impotant collection of pictures formed by the late Mr. Joseph Ruston, of Lincoln, was sold, the total amount realised being £43,000. Among the pictures which brought the highest prices were three of Rosetti's the "Veronica Veronese" (1,550 gs.), "Dant at the Bier of Beatrice" (3,000 gs), and "La Ghirlandata" (3,000gs two of Sir E. Burne Jones, "The Mirror of Venus" (5,456 gs.); and the 'Chant d'Amour" (3,200gs.); one of Mr. G. F. Watts's, "The Eve of Peace" (1,350 gs); a Reinbrandt, "A Portrait of Nicholas Ruts" (5,000 gs) and a Gainsborough, "A Portrait of Lady Clarges (1,850 gs.)

THE U. S. GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A TELEGRAM has been received by Mr. Roussevelle Wildman, U. S. Consul-General, that General Merritt has been appointed to the command of the Army Corps of the Pacific and also Governor-General of the Philippines. Generals Otis and Anderson are coming to Manila as brigade commander of the troops which are being transported from San Francisco.

THE POSITION OF CAVITE.

By orders of Rear-Admiral Dewey, the buildings at Cavite have been thoroughly cleansed and workmen are engaged in clearing away the debris to make the place habitable as a retreat for the British and Germans and other foreigners in Manila during the bombardment of the city.

The following is a copy of the order relating to Admiral Dewey's promotion posted on the vessels of the American squadron at Manila:—

ASIATIC STATION.

Squadron General Order, No. 8, U. S.
Flagship Olympia, Cavite, P. I.,
19th May, 1898.

The following telegram from the Secretary of the Navy is published to the squadron by his direction:—

'Washington, 12th May, 1898.

'Dewey, Hongkong,

'Following is quotation from joint resolutions tendering thanks of Congress to Commodore George Dewey, U.S.N., and to officers and men of squadron under his command:

Resolved by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force on the Asiatic Station, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbour of Manila, Philippine Islands, May first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

'That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby extended through Commodore Dewey to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

'This act having been approved by the President of the United States on May tenth, you have been commissioned Rear Admiral. The Department takes great pleasure in transmitting this information to you, which you will convey to officers and men under your command.—LONG.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy
Commanding U. S. Naval
Force on Asiatic Station.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CEBU.

A SINGAPORE correspondent writing on May 14 says:—The s.s. Gulf of Martaban arrived from Manila, via Cebu, this morning, bringing with her as passengers Mrs. Miguel Osorio and Mr. Francisco Osorio from Manila, and Miss Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Vincent, all American subjects, from Cebu. The Gulf of Martaban left Manila on the 24th ultimo, the day before the battle of Manila Bay, and at that time the American squadron was fully expected and preparations were being made to meet them, the Spanish vessels having all been painted lead colour and firing practice being undertaken from the Fort at Cavite. On arrival at Cebu they heard of the defeat of the Spanish squadron, but in Cebu itself everything was kept up till the time they left on the 8th instant. At Cebu the greater part of the town was in ruins as the result of the recent bombardment, when several thousand natives and Chinese were killed. The business part of the town was shelled by two of the Spanish men-of-war, including the Don Juan de Austria, and great havoc was brought, the only portions left standing being the foreign consulates, and the foreign godowns, including Smith Bell and Co.'s and McLeod's. After the bombardment the place was pillaged by the Spanish soldiery, as well as by the rebels, the natives being literally massacred. During the stay of the Gulf of Martaban at Cebu, peace having been restored, it was a common, almost a daily sight to see gangs of rebels, real or supposed, being led into the fort, and then after a summary trial being led out again to be shot. Those on board the Gulf of Martaban expected to hear that Manila had been bombarded, but on learning that the Americans were awaiting reinforcements one of the officers remarked that the Spaniards would not only have to deal with the Americans, but also with the rebels, who were mustered in great strength just outside Manila, their numbers being estimated in some quarters at 25,000 strong.—*Free Press.*

THE PLAGUE IN CANTON.

INDIFFERENCE OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

I HAVE just completed a careful inquiry into the mortality caused by the Black Plague in this city during the month ending yesterday, the 17th of May, writes a Canton correspondent to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and I regret to say the information obtained goes to prove that this fell disease is causing greater mortality and is more rapid in its course than it was in the 94 epidemic. It is far worse than in 1894," was the opinion given by a prominent native resident in the populous suburb of Honam. "In 1894 the greatest number of coffins issued in a single day by any of the charitable institutions in the city was 20, and as there are five of these institutions in Canton that would give a death-rate of 100 per diem while the plague was raging here. To this 100 a day there would be added about twenty of the upper and middle classes each day during the epidemic, so that the total deaths in 1894 must have been about 120 a day. At the present time the institutions are issuing thirty to forty coffins every day (i.e. at least 150, and to this number must be added fully a score of deaths among the upper class, who of course buy coffins and do not apply to the institutions for assistance to bury their dead. It is therefore clear that, if we add to the above figures a dozen (a very low computation) deaths among the mendicants and coolies that pick up a precarious living on the outskirts of the city, the daily death-rate in Canton is just about 200 or over 1,500 a week. The coffin-makers and grave-diggers are unable to keep pace with the awful mortality, and the consequence is that scores of victims are kept longer in the house of relatives or in the deadhouses at the plague depôts than is desirable, thus increasing the evil. Nothing is being done by the native authorities to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and ameliorate the sad, the shocking, condition of the masses. The dead and the dying are to be seen in every direction, and the wailing of relatives are heard in the streets as one passes along on a tour of inspection, in painful evidence of the fact that the cold relentless hand of Death is laid heavily on this evil-smelling, albeit historical and in some respects interesting, city.

MOB RULE IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

SERIOUS ATTACK ON A FOREIGNER.

ON the night of the 30th April, says a Wuhu, correspondent a mob of about 200 natives from a village some 10 li distant, came in and took forcible possession of the Pechishan mining property, owned by the China Merchants' Co., and on the following morning as Mr. Gervase Cook, the manager, was going, his usual rounds he was set upon by a number of these men, who were armed with bamboos, axes, and other improvised weapons. Some of them obtained a rope with which they tried to hang Mr. Cook. They also tried to push him down the pit shaft, but after a desperate fight he succeeded in getting away from them, and mounting his horse got clear. A native soldier, who accompanied Mr. Cook on his rounds, was also very badly handled, his clothing being torn off his back, Mr. Cook went direct to Ningkuo and saw the magistrate and the prefect, who arranged for soldiers to return with Mr. Cook to the mines and arrest the three headmen of the village from which the rioters came. They arrived at the village on the 2nd, the soldiers remaining there overnight, while Mr. Cook went to Kuingshan. On the next day the soldiers arrived at the Pechishan mines, having made no arrests. They made no effort to drive out the rioters, and the mob are still in possession of the mines, and are working them. Notice was given to Mr. Cook that if he did not leave the neighbourhood he would be killed, and for some days he has been unable to move without being watched by gangs of the rioters. In the meantime more men have been arriving from the surrounding villages, and two men in Mr. Cook's employ have been shot and seriously wounded. To crown all, Mr. Cook has been prostrated by a severe attack of illness, and has been compelled to go to Wuhu and place himself under the care of Dr. Hart, but he is coming round very well and expects to start for Shanghai at the end of the week. The affair has been placed in the hands of the British Consul at Wuhu, and it is to be hoped that an example will be made of the offenders. It is said there has been trouble in another part of this district, near Wuhu. It seems that a foreigner, Mr Drysdale, purchased a coal hill and was working it, when the officials stepped in and prevented him from working, the end of it being that he was compelled to sell it to them and hand over the title-deeds. It is also stated that the unfortunate native who sold the property to Mr. Drysdale has been killed.

There are further rumours of incipient trouble in the Wuhu district, native reports having it that if the foreigners do not leave they will all be killed. The trouble seems to be fostered by the officials, who tell the people that the foreigners have come to take the country, and will take all the cash and rice from them.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE POSITION AT MANILA.

LATEST NEWS FROM RELIABLE SOURCES.

DESPATCHES dated Hongkong, May 25, show that sensational stories have been put into circulation regarding the state of affairs at Manila, stories for which apparently there is very little foundation. Since last advices from inside the city, there has been no important change in the situation. The old ill-will towards the British residents continues in spite of the proclamation issued by the Captain General and the attitude he adopted towards the officers and soldiers who had been guilty of disrespect to some of the English residents. Beyond this, and the fears of famine entertained in some quarters, the situation inside the city is no more dangerous now than it was a fortnight ago, in fact less dangerous than it was for the first three days after the bombardment of Cavite. The quiet tone of several letters from Manila would seem to indicate that foreigners have got over their first scare, and that the only quarter from which danger is apprehended is the Spanish soldiery.

Writing on the 18th, one correspondent says:—'There is very little being done here just now. Everyone is making his own conjectures according to the calibre of his brain, and the result is that nobody knows anything reliable about the future. We may be blockaded for months yet, in which case we will have to poke along on rice and fish. It is stated from Hongkong that the Americans intend to keep Manila as a base for operations in the East as they have no other place as a naval station, but perhaps after all they will be contented with Cuba and leave these islands alone, if they win at the other end. However, all depends on Washington.'

The same correspondent, writing on the 20th inst. says:—'The Consul-General of the Crown of Germany and of the other sailing vessels in port were ashore on the afternoon of 18th. It appears that they have been definitely ordered out of the Bay of Cavite. According to what they tell me Admiral Dewey considers Iloilo and Cebu practically blockaded, and has stated vessels had better not go to either of these ports. This may not be so, but at the same time we do not dispute Dewey's ability to put the lock on each of these ports whenever he likes. Things are in statu quo here.'

Yet another correspondent writes that beef is still obtainable at 75 cents per lb., but the price of potatoes, flour and other articles has appreciated very considerably since our special correspondent left Manila. The hotels in town are charging double prices, the English Club has been obliged to raise its tariff by 75 per cent., and it may be taken as a general statement that 75 per cent. represents the increase in the price of ordinary articles of diet. The English community are for the most part well and in excellent spirits, and it is stated on authority that the Commanders of the foreign vessels in port have formulated a scheme for the protection of the foreigners as soon as operations begin, either on the part of the rebels on the outskirts of the city or by the Americans when their troops arrive from San Francisco. As has been already stated, the scattered nature of the European residents makes it difficult to protect all the foreigners, but should the rebels display any anti-foreign feeling doubtless the foreigners will be duly apprised of it, and it will be able to avail themselves of the protection of the warships in the Bay. In urgent emergency, probably bluejackets and marines will be landed to protect a certain quarter where the foreigners will be instructed to congregate.

From other sources we learn that the American squadron remains at anchor off Cavite. The smaller vessels take it in turn to patrol outside the Bay, and several small coasting vessels have fallen a prey to them.

The Japanese cruiser Naniwa, which arrived from Hongkong, created some sensation by saluting the port with twenty-one guns. The salute was duly returned by the batteries on shore. This is the first time a salute has been tendered to the Spanish flag since Admiral Dewey appeared in the Bay with his squadron on the morning of 1st May. None of the other vessels have taken the slightest notice of the port, although some of them saluted the Americans as they left Cavite and greet Dewey on board his flagship when Admiral Dewey raised his flag as Rear Admiral. The foreign warships in port when the Akitsushima left were:—H.M.S. Immortalite, French Bruix, German cruisers Irene and Cormoran, and the Japanese cruiser Naniwa.

It is stated that General Aguinaldo and twelve other insurgent leaders, who went down to Manila from Hongkong in the U.S. despatch boat Hugh McCulloch, landed at Cavite on the 19th inst. to make arrangements for the invasion of Manila. It is also stated that the rebels have 30,000 men ready to fight against the Spaniards as soon as they are equipped with firearms, and that they have already taken possession of the important port of Subic. The Spanish authorities, it is said, have been in close communication with the rebels for some time, and have already largely equipped the rebels with firearms on the understanding that they are to fight for Spain against the Americans. If this is correct it is a very dangerous proceeding, as not only will the rebels defect as soon as it appears the Americans are to obtain the upper hand, but there is a danger of the Volunteers, many of whom are half-castes, deserting the garrison and joining the rebels as soon as hostilities commence.

The story that the Spaniards have turned the guns of the shore batteries landwards as a means of protection against the insurgents is considered improbable by those who know the configuration of the land outside Manila. Reports have reached American vessels that the lieutenant who commanded the gunboat Callao recently captured in the bay has been shot after trial by summary court martial, and that Admiral Montojo has also been tried by court martial and sentenced to death. These rumours are disbelieved by those who are best in the position to judge of their accuracy.

DARING ROBBERY ON THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

ON the night of May 7th Mr. Cornwall, Post Master General, N. W. P., left Lucknow by the passenger train in an ordinary first class carriage, and when the train was running between Behta, Gokul and Anghi stations he was awakened by some noise in the compartment and was surprised to see a man inside near the door with his despatch box ready to throw it out. He at once got up and caught the intruder by the throat, and pinned him down, and when the train pulled up at Anghi called for the guard and handed over his prisoner. On removing the lamp screen and obtaining a light it was discovered that the thief had already disposed of one office box containing papers, &c. by throwing it out on the line, and had rifled the pockets of Mr. Cornwall's clothes which were hanging in the hat peg, a bunch of silver railway passes, and a small bag of some seven rupees' change were discarded by the thief who had hidden them in his mouth, a pair of gold spectacle folders were found on the floor near the man's seat, and the box he was about to throw out when captured contained about Rs. 150 cash, besides other articles. When the thief was searched, amongst other articles a clasp knife was found upon him, so it is perhaps fortunate that Mr. Cornwall was able to secure him before he could offer resistance. On arrival at Bareilly Mr. Cornwall reported the matter to the officials with a view to the recovery of his box which had been thrown on to the line (since recovered) when from the description given of the man Mr. Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector, at once concluded that the thief was a known old offender, and upon wiring to Shahjehanpur found that he was named Luchman who had already been previously convicted three times for train robberies. The accused was brought up for trial at Hardoi on the 9th instant before the Deputy Magistrate, where Mr. Cornwall deposed to the facts as above related. Mr. Muirhead watched the case on behalf of the O. and R. Railway, the accused had nothing to say and did not deny his former convictions, and was committed to the Session for trial. His first conviction was 18 lashes for theft, second six months, and third two years for train robberies all on the O. and R. Railway. Mr. Cornwall is to be congratulated on capturing a hardened thief and thereby rendering most valuable service to the public, as these thefts on running trains had of late become very frequent and evidently difficult for the police to trace. Two of the most recent victims being the Bishop of Lucknow and the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P.

HAPPY marriages are commoner in England and Wales than in any other country if the statistics of divorce are any criterion. These statistics at least show that comparatively few marriages are so unhappy as to occasion an appeal to the Divorce Courts. Mr. John Macdonell gives the results of a foreign statistician's inquiry, showing the proportions of divorces to every thousand marriages in various countries. In Switzerland they were 4·0, in France they were 2·1, in Roumania 2·1, in Prussia 1·8, in the whole German Empire 1·7, in Denmar 1·3, in Holland 1·2, in Belgium 1·1, in Sweden less than 1·1 (1·0 6), and in Austria under 0·5 (·48): but in England and Wales they were well under 2 per 1000, that is 1·6. The figures for Russia are given in a form unavailable for comparison, as the country is divided up into religions. Catholic divorces are naturally as low as 0·2, divorces of orthodox Church people 1·7, and Protestant divorces 5·7. Mr. Macdonell has supplied the number of divorce petitions in the Australian Colonies for every 10,000 population. According to this, there is a remarkable preponderance of divorce in New South Wales. For 26·5 petitions granted in that Colony, there were only 7·5 granted in Victoria, 4 in Western Australia, 3·7 in New Zealand, 2·7 in Tasmania, 1·6 in south Australia, and 1 in Queensland. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of divorces and separations in the Australian Colonies grouped as a whole.

THE MEKRAN DESPATCHES.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, dated the 20th May, submitting, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, a despatch from Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. C. G. Mayne, Commandant of the 30th Bombay Infantry and Commanding the troops in Mekran, reporting the particulars of the operations of the detachment under his command in Mekran in January and February last:—

From Major-General G. DeC. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying letter from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, enclosing a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. G. Mayne, 30th Bombay Infantry, describing the operations of the troops which recently proceeded under his command to Mekran, for the purpose of quelling the disturbance which had taken place there.

2. His Excellency fully concurs in the remarks made by Lieutenant-General Duncan and considers that great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne and the officers and troops employed for the creditable manner in which the operations were carried out. Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne's skilful dispositions during the action at Gok Parosh, and the gallantry shown by the small body of troops under his command against large numbers of the enemy, who were completely routed, are deserving of special mention, especially as this is the first time the 30th Bombay Infantry has been employed on active service.

3. The Commander-in-Chief endorses the commendation bestowed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne on the officers named in the despatch, and also desires to bring to the notice of Government the promptitude with which all arrangements for the despatch of the force were made by Brigadier-General T. A. Cooke, Commanding the Sind District, the Staff of that District, and the regimental authorities.

From Lieutenant-General J. Duncan, Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, to the Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, submitting a report on the operations conducted by him in Mekran, from the 13th January to about the middle of February 1898.

2. I desire to bring to notice, for His Excellency's favourable consideration, the skill and vigour with which these operations were successfully carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne in the face of considerable difficulties and with a comparatively small force.

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. G. Mayne, Commanding the 30th Bombay Infantry and the troops in Mekran, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona,—(dated Karachi, the 12th April 1898).

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Troops, Bombay Command, the accompanying report of the operations in Mekran.

2. A further detailed diary of the expedition and reports on the roads traversed will be forwarded if required, but there will be some little delay in doing so, as the regiment under my command is on the move to Chaman, and there is a press of work.

On the 11th January 1898 orders were given me by Brigadier-General T. A. Cooke, Commanding the Sind District, to embark the same evening for Ormara with 350 rifles of the 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion), with the object of relieving that place, which was in danger of being attacked by Sirdar Baluch Khan, Chief of Kolwa, who had a few days previously treacherously attacked Captain Burn's survey party at Hor Kalat, looted his camp, and killed some of the survey party.

The force disembarked on the 13th January, and further orders were received at Ormara to ensure, if possible, the safety of the Europeans and natives of the survey party. The same afternoon Captain A. LeG. Jacob, with 100 rifles, was despatched to the Basol River, where the Pasni, Balor and Chambor roads meet, and from where he was in a position to render assistance

ing them, and a f. n d ers from the guns. The enemy rapidly evacuated this position, which was at once occupied by Jemadar Fazl Shah's party.

In the meantime Captain Jacob, who had been working round very cleverly, had succeeded in establishing himself in a similar position on the left of the enemy's main position. On moving across to the low spurs, I found that the right flank of the enemy were completely cut off from their main body and were in full flight, and that the main position which was still held, was enfiladed on the right.

The enemy had by this time lost heavily, and commenced shortly to evacuate the main position. The guns followed smartly up into the firing line, and fired case. The original containing force of infantry under Lieutenant Anderson had now cleared and occupied the main ridge, and the action terminated suddenly at about 11 a.m., bands of fugitives being shelled as they fled across the hills. There was no time to ascertain the enemy's loss, as we had yet to go through the pass (which was six miles through), and I estimated it roughly at about 100 killed; however, from subsequent enquiries from the inhabitants and from those who were on the ground the next day, there was no doubt but that the enemy lost from 200 to 250 killed and about the same number of wounded. Their dead were left on the field. Their strength was about 1,500 fighting men and 500 followers. Many rifles, *jezails* and swords were captured, as well as some horses, ponies and camels.

Amongst their killed were the following chiefs of note:—Baluch Khan (Nosharwani), Chief of Kolwa and their General, Mehrab Khan (Nosharwani), Chief of Bolida, Shakroola Khan (Gitchki), Chief of Tump, Hafatan Khan (Rind), Chief of Wakhal, Gul Muhammad Khan (Nosharwani) of Bolida, and other minor Chiefs.

Our losses were as under:—

	Killed	Wounded
6th Bombay Cavalry	0	1
No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery ..	1	1
30th Bombay Infantry	2	10*

* One died subsequently of his wounds.

Surgeon-Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe, with his hospital-assistants, was up in the firing line from the commencement of the action, tending the wounded.

The advance was resumed at 11-45 a.m., and no further opposition was met with in the pass. On clearing the pass the cavalry pressed on under orders to reach the river and cut off fugitives. On reaching the river Kej, they were fired on, and killed four and wounded five of the enemy. In the meantime the main body advanced on Turbat. On approaching Turbat fort, at about 4-30 p.m., a desultory fire was opened on the column from the fort. As the troops had had two long and tiring days, I considered it sufficient to drop a few shell into the fort, and reached camp at about 5-30 p.m.

Where all did well it is difficult to particularise; but I would give especial mention to Lieutenant Paine and Jamadar Shaikh Khuda Baksh of No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, to Captain Sudley and Jacob, Subadar Ahmad Khan and Jamadar Fazl Shah, all of the 30th Bombay Infantry. The perfect drill, steadiness and discipline of the battery was admirable, while the ready and gallant way the infantry scaled the steep hills under fire, and cleared ridge after ridge was most praiseworthy. Lieutenant Naylor and the 6th Bombay Cavalry worked with great dash throughout the day.

Terms were offered to and refused by Mehrab Khan (Gitchki), who abandoned Turbat fort during the night of the 2nd February, the fort having been shelled that morning.

It was intended to blow up and assault the fort on the morning of the 3rd, on the arrival of the detachment of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant W. Bovel, who arrived on the evening of the 2nd, having marched forty miles that day. It is worthy of note that the same detatchment marched thirty miles to Charbak fort the next day, thus completing seventy miles in forty-eight hours. A forced march was made to Charbak fort by the force on the night of the 3rd and the fort surrounded, information having been received that some of the enemy had taken refuge there, and the blowing of the fort was blown up. The force returned on the 7th, and the next few days were occupied in blowing up the forts of Gushtang, Ksor-i-Kalat and Kala-i-Nao, the villages close to them having been burnt on the 2nd February.

It now remained to visit the different valleys, to see if any further opposition was to be expected, and to restore confidence among the people. A flying column under Major G. B. Even was despatched to Bolida, where the forts of Chib and Koshk were blown up, and Bet fort taken possession of. On its return, the main column under my command proceeded to Tump; the fort was surrendered and occupied by us, as well as the fort of Phulabad, which was blown up on the return journey. The force now proceeded to Mand, close to the Persian frontier. The various headmen and chiefs who had been summoned to attend having all come in, the return journey was commenced. At Turbat, prior to the final move to Kolwa, fines amounting to Rs. 50,000 were imposed on the different chiefs by Lieutenant Knox.

Kolwa (120 miles east) was now visited, and the forts at Sharak, Nag, Ser and Hor Kalat were blown up. Hor Kalat was the property of Baluch Khan, and was the scene of the treacherous attack on Captain Burn's camp.

The expedition having now successfully accomplished its work, returned to India, one portion returning *via* Kalat and Quetta, and the remainder *via* Balor, Ormara and Karachi.

Provision for the security, after our departure, of the Kej, Tump and Bolida valleys was provided for by garrisoning Turbat, Kalatak, Tump and Bet forts with all available Kalat State troops, and a detachment of the 30th Bombay Infantry.

Altogether thirteen forts were blown up, and large quantities of crops belonging to the Chiefs who oppose us were consumed; also a considerable number of fines were imposed. The inhabitants of the country were not allowed to appear armed in the vicinity of our troops.

Confidence was restored, and the combination of which Mehrab Khan and Baluch Khan were the head was thoroughly broken up.

I would, in addition to the names of those officers whom I have especially mentioned in the account of the action of Gok Parosh, bring to notice the names of the following officers who afforded me every assistance during the expedition.—Major G. E. Even, 30th Bombay Infantry, who acted as my Staff Officer. Lieutenant H. H. Turner, Royal Engineers, who was Transport Officer to the force, and was indefatigable. Lieutenant S. Gd Knox, Political Agent, Kalat, throughout made excellent arrangements, and showed considerable tact and firmness in his dealings with the Chiefs.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR correspondent writing from Rajcote, on the 12th instant, says:—The Drangadhra Wudhwan Railway will be declared open for all sorts of traffic on the 18th instant. The Political Agent will proceed there from Porebunder and perform the necessary ceremony. The line extends to 21 miles, the Sitha station coming between Drangadhra and Wudhwan, and while fostering trade and traffic in the Drangadhra state will facilitate the conveyance of stones from the valued quarries of that state.

The intelligence that Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Narayan Laud shortly takes the charge of the Dewanate of the Palitana State has created a feeling of unrest and confusion in the minds of subjects of all classes and all creeds in the Rajkote State. Though his career in the state has been of no short duration, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao has won the hearts of the people by his strict honesty and moderation of action, and his conciliatory policy and genial and courteous disposition will always be kept in cheerful remembrance. He will be relieved by Rao Bahadur Chamanray Harray on receipt of formal orders from the Government of India.

It is very likely that Rao Bahadur Harilal, at present Deputy Assistant Pol. Agent in charge Treasury, will succeed Rao Bahadur Chamanray as Deputy Assistant Pol. Agent in charge, Halar, and Rao Bahadur Dulerray Girdharlal will succeed Rao Bahadur Harilal.

The monsoon seems to have set in here. Yesterday, we had over an inch of rain in the morning and one inch and 25 cents in the afternoon and nights. To-day the weather is quite foggy, and we may expect a good fall of rain.

The news that the Queen-Empress has conferred the title of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Dulabhji D. Ved, Chief Minister of Palanpur, has created a feeling of immense delight in the minds of his numerous friends and admirers on this side. Mr. Dulabhji is a native of Kathiawar, and is held in high esteem and respect for his marked ability and straightforwardness. He is a prominent member of the Bhatia community, who are proud of him. It remains to be seen what measures the wealthy Bhatia Shethias of Bombay take to tender their congratulations on the elation of one of them.

Our Educational Inspector, Mr. M. A. Turkhud, shortly proceeds on a year's furlough to Europe. It is understood that Mr. Strips, Principal of the Wudhwan Girasia College, will succeed him.

Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, the popular Diwan of Gondal, returned yesterday from Veraval, where he had been with his office for some time past to pass the hot season.

The Gondal Police, under its ever-energetic Police Superintendent, Khan Saheb Pirozshah Manekji, has succeeded in arresting the murderer of one Bhanji Patelani, at Supedi.

The Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, has recently informed Prince Edalkhanji of Junagurh that under orders of the Political Agent, it is unable to take up the question of the 3 Giras villages attacked by the Junagurh State.

The Thakore Saheb of Lathi is at Valukad. The joint of efforts of himself and his Karbhari, Mr. Krishnalal, to improve their administration are now marked with success, and certain self-interested persons who were struggling to defame them have now realized their position and kept themselves quiet.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has appointed Mr. Jhaverbhai Nathabhai, an experienced British servant, as his Dewan.

It is understood that Government have now accorded permission to the Thakore of Malia to live in his capital. It will be remembered that the Thakore had been living in Ahmedabad ever since the agency assumed the management of his state.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE official plague returns in Calcutta show that there were three seizures and two deaths on Friday, and four seizures and three deaths on Saturday. The respective totals now stand: deaths 77; seizures 104.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, succeeds to the vacancy in the Madras Council created by the death of Mr. Grose.

DURING the month of April last the net imports of gold into India amounted in value to Rs. 19,24,568; and the net value of silver to Rs. 99,72,294. During the same period the net value of silver coined in the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 3,32,916, and in the Bombay Mint, Rs. 70,66,166.

GUNNER DAVIES of the Royal Artillery, Roorkee, was charged at Saharanpur, on Saturday before Mr. Holme, C. S., sub-Divisional Magistrate of Roorkee, with grossly insulting and criminally intimidating Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Collector of Azamgarh and Mrs. Grant, wife of an Assistant Engineer, while travelling in a first-class compartment on the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway between Saharanpur and Lakhsar. The defence was conducted by Mr. B. R. Bomanji, barrister-at-law, who claimed the right on behalf of the accused of being tried by a jury—the accused being a European British subject. The case was closed for the prosecution and committed to the Sessions of Saharanpur; the defence being reserved. The Court was crowded.

THE total applications for exclusive patent privileges during the past year numbered 501, against 460 in the previous year, and 417 in 1895. Of these 157 related to inventions by persons resident in British India, and 43 by natives of the country. There was a small decrease in the class last named, and a slight increase in the number of applications received from Europe, Australia, and America. Fifty-one related to bicycles and similar vehicles, 27 to railways, 18 to the tea trade, 14 to spinning and weaving machines, 14 to the treatment of fibres, 13 to punkhas and thermantidotes, 13 to lamps and burners, 12 to cigar-making machines, 11 to the treatment of metals, and 11 to electrical contrivances. The gross revenue of the inventions of and designs office rose from Rs. 27,635 to Rs. 31,032 during the year under report, this sum being principally derived from fees paid for the continuance of privileges, and for filling specifications.

THE Currency Policy of the Government of India has been very generally condemned, but what would our bankers, merchants and financiers of to-day say to the following currency reform issued on Trichinopoly Plain on the 17 May, 1790:—"Colonel Musgrave being Determined to do every Justice to the Troops under his Command has given directions that the Currency of the Province shall be restored as near as possible to its equitable Vallue (sic) and therefore Orders that from to-morrow (they carried out "reforms promptly in those days—no weary Council debates) the Port Nova Pagoda shall pass current for twenty-five Trichinopoly Fanams. The Star Pagoda for twenty-eight Trichinopoly Fanams, and a Trichinopoly Fanam for twenty-four Cash, and that in addition thereto both the Porto Novo and Star Pagoda shall rise in equal proportions at such periods as shall hereafter be specified until the former shall pass current for 26 Trichinopoly Fanams and the latter for 30 after which such rates of Exchange are not to be lowered. The "Cash referred to in this queer piece of currency legislation is also referred to as the "Dam and hence the saying, which survives to this day, "not worth a dam—not worth the smallest coin in circulation

Two first-class districts will fall vacant in India next year, owing to the operation of the 62 years-of-age rule as applied to Major-Generals. The officers affected are Sir William Galbraith, commanding the Quetta district, who will have to vacate on May 14th; and Major-General Moorsom, Rawalpindi district, who date is July 1st. But for the rule mentioned these officers would hold their districts until April 1st and September 30th 1900 respectively. Both vacancies pertain to the British Service.

A RESOLUTION is published on the annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1896-97. The operations of the department were, it is said, necessarily hampered during the famine year, but progress continued to be made in most directions. A number of horse fairs and stows had to be abandoned, while the total animals present at shows held was 12,000 less than in the preceding year. There was, however, general improvement in the quality of the horses shown.

THE "New York Independent" has a good story of Admiral Dewey of Manila renown. Dewey as a boy, it seems, attended a Vermont public school, where the boys sometimes reversed the usual order of things and flogged their masters. One of these, who had recently joined, got wind that something of the kind was likely to be tried on him, and provided himself, accordingly with some good hickory rods and a heavy raw hide to meet the emergency. In a few days six boys, with Dewey at their head, marched up boldly to flog the new master, when the teacher fell upon them with his raw hide and "philippined them severely. Dewey, the leader, was collared and birched without mercy until he howled to be let off. A little while ago, Dewey, then a Commodore in the navy, met his old master, referred to the incident and said that the flogging he got that day was the turning point in his life and the making of him. The old master tells the story, winding up with the remark: "So I had the making of Dewey."

THE official explanation of the disturbances in Ferghana is a trifle far-fetched, remarks the "Pioneer." The exciting effect of the Turkish victories over Greece upon the Moslem mind was at one time put forward as an all-sufficient explanation of the risings on the North-West frontier of India, but nobody now believes the explanation was adequate, though the mischief makers doubtless made use of this as well as of other means to stir up fanatical feeling. It is absurd to suppose that the victories of Turkey over Greece, which took place a year ago, would cause a rising in Central Asia now. There must have been local causes of discontent, which the fanatics have attempted to turn to their own purpose. One well-informed correspondent, who has something of an expert's knowledge of affairs in these regions, tells us that trouble with the natives in the Andijan district over smuggling on the Chinese frontier has been frequent of late years, and he thinks it probable that this is the ultimate explanation of the present row. The town of Andijan, by the way, is either already, or will be shortly, linked up with the extention of the Samarcand Railway. It is notable as the city whence Baber started to invade India via Cabul.

A FURTHER step has been taken in the organisation of the French mobile defences on the Channel coast by the creation of a station, analogous to that at Dunkirk, at St. Servan. First-class boat No. 146, and Nos. 87 and 91 of the second class, are detached from Cherbourg for the purpose, and a like group will be furnished by the port of Brest, while the sea-going boat Alarme, which is on fishery duties, will be the head of the double group, and Lieutenant de St. Pair will be in command under the order of the director of submarine defences at Brest. St. Servan has been selected as a protection to the western side of the Contentin peninsula, and therefore to the land approaches to Cherbourg.

THE France Militaire is not pleased at the reception accorded by the Crispi press to the French military mission to King Humbert at Turin. The officers sent were General Robillard, commanding the Chambery Division, and Major Legrand, of the President's military household. The "Tribuna" remarked that, on the occasion of the French Alpine manœuvres, two Italian general officers, one being an A.D.C. to the King, with their suites, were sent to France. "The French mission," says the Tribuna, "is less by one-half in number, but it is to be hoped that the deficiency has been made up by the quality of the officers selected." Although this remark seems churlish, the France Militaire welcomes the fact that the Italian press and people generally gave expression to very cordial feelings.

THE recent Westminster building accident was found by the Coroner's jury at the inquest on the seven men killed to have been caused by the culpable negligence of the architect in permitting the design and construction to be faulty; careless mixing and the inferior quality of the concrete were stated to have been a secondary cause. The jury added to their verdict an expression of opinion that greater public control should be exercised over buildings. The architect, Mr. Powley, was committed by the Coroner for trial on a charge of manslaughter, but was admitted to bail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	2	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Cowpati, Walkes War and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	*99	0	1
Hospitals.....	0	2	8
Total...	44	5	61
Total plague deaths to date.....	30,319	26,091	
Same date last year..	15	7	83

Old cases which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 13th June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported...	153	138	2*
Fresh	0	0	0
Total .	158	138	1

* 1 recoveries—discharged well.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun, yesterday was one, and on the same date last year it was also one. The only patient in the plague hospital at Marwad died this morning. As the Mahomedans are not forcibly taken to the plague hospital it is likely that the hospital will remain unoccupied for some time. This will save the attendances of Dr. Antone Fernandes, who had daily to make a journey of about five miles and his time utilized for another purpose, especially for the sanitation of the city.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We hear that the medical examination at all places has been discontinued except at two, viz., the Kayan and Bandora Railway stations. As for Kalyan we have nothing to say, but at Bandora the medical examination on the station becomes quite useless without carrying out the same on the Bandora Mahim Causeway.

The authorities seem quite to forget that the examination can very easily be evaded by a person going to, or coming from, upcountry simply by walking through the causeway between the Santa Cruz and Mahim Railway stations, a drive of about fifteen minutes.—Your, &c.,

T. B. FRENCHMAN.

Bandora, June 13.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THIS is certainly a curious time to advocate the colonization of the Philippines from Japan; but the "Jiji Shimpo," being convinced that propinquity of the islands to Formosa forbids Japan to be indifferent to their fate, and being also convinced that she should not think of attempting to gain possession of them, as some people suggest, sees no course except to despatch Japanese colonists thither in the largest number possible. In tendering that advice our contemporary preaches from its familiar text, namely, that whereas the population of Japan is increasing with great rapidity, the area of the food-producing land is virtually inelastic. Thus, while the population grew from 33 millions in 1880, approximately, to 42¼ millions in 1897—or an increase of 9·14 millions in 17 years—the area of rice land was 6,870,000 acres in 1891; 6,820,000 acres in 1894, and 6,870,000 acres in 1895; and during the past five or six years the annual yield of rice has varied between the narrow limits of 33 millions and 41 millions of koku. England, with a population of 38 millions, has an area of 120,000 square miles, or over 300 inhabitants to the square mile, and Japan with 42 1-4 millions of persons, has 140,000 square miles, or 230 persons per square mile. She is thus nearly as densely populated as England, and certainly has no room for her abundant inhabitants. In the Philippines the case is quite different. Seven millions of people are scattered over 114,000 square miles, being at a rate of 30 per square mile (sic). There is, consequently, room for many millions of immigrants, and the country produces an abundance of sugar, tobacco, hemp, and coffee. It lies at Japan's southern gate inviting her people to enter in and occupy it. The "Jiji" does not indicate the step to be taken for effecting colonization, but seems to think that Spain is the Power to be consulted, though it admits that the Islands have virtually passed into the possession of the United States.

CHINA NEWS.

THE position of affairs at Manila is practically unchanged. The price of food is rising, and there are fears of famine entertained in some quarters, although rice is plentiful, but no active aggressive acts are reported. The want of news of an exciting nature has led to several very sensational stories being put in circulation, which are absolutely without foundation.

We have news of a sensational character from another quarter. Widespread riots are reported from the province of Chekiang. The riots have been caused by the scarcity of food. At Wenchow the whole of the official yamens were destroyed, and at Shaoshing scores of shops were wrecked and plundered. The Ko Lao Hui Secret Society has been of late very active round about Wenchow.

It is stated that a protest by the Russian, French and German Ministers at Peking against the control of the finances and the construction of the Shanghai-Soochow-Chingkiang and Nanking Railways being vested in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been ignored. No Imperial edict has, however, been issued in regard to the construction of the railways.

Prince Henry of Prussia has had an audience with the Emperor at the Summer Palace. He also visited the Empress Dowager. The Emperor returned Prince Henry's call.

A Chinaman under sentence of ten years' penal servitude in Victoria Gaol made his second attempt to escape from gaol on 21st May, and was just arrested as he was leaving the Colony by the Macao boat. At the Magistracy a term of imprisonment was extended another six months.

The mortality from plague is on the decrease, but we are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. J. G. Lyon Webster, a guest at the Hongkong Hotel, who had arrived from Europe on his way to Manila.—"China Mail" (May 25).

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO'S. Cotton circular dated Hongkong May 27 says:—No very stirring activity was observable in the yarn market during the past fortnight, but there was a moderate amount of inquiry at almost the previous rates, and in some cases at a decline of dol. 1-2 to dol. 1. Superior threads of No. 20 were mostly in request for Tonquin, and in the case of threads not on spot some forward sales have also transpired for that market. Nos. 10 and 12 of ordinary grades have also been somewhat in better request. No. 16 has been slow to move. The other grades and descriptions of all counts have continued well nigh in the same position as last recorded and have been in very little inquiry. Total sales under the circumstances barely go over 4,500 bales consisting of

1,700 bales of No. 20 sold at dols 94 to dols 101 1-2	
200 " " " 16 "	dols 86 to dols 100
700 " " " 12 "	dols 78 to dols 89 and dols 91
1,900 " " " 10 "	dols 74 to dols 88 and dols 94

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 42,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,000 bales—at 25,000 bales consisting of

6,000 bales of No. 20	9,000 bales of No. 10
6,000 " " " 16	1,000 " " " 8
3,000 " " " 12	1,000 " " " 6

Of Japanese spinnings about 600 bales Nos. 20 and 10 have been sold in this market on dols. 101 to dols. 102 and dols. 93 1-2 to dols. 98 respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 138 1-2 wire and Rs. 139 1-2 post.

In Shanghai also there has not been much activity. About 4,750 bales have found purchasers at practically the rates of the previous fortnight. The only noticeable feature has been an increased demand for No. 10. Sales comprise about

2,000 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 75 1-4 to 77	
450 " " " 16	" " 70 " 71 1-2
75 " " " 12	" " 68 1-2 "
2,225 " " " 10	" " 59 " 61

leaving unsold stocks at 20,000 bales. Japanese Spinnings have declined yen 3 in Japan; nevertheless arrivals have been curtailed in the market, and consequently only about 380 bales Nos. 20, and 10 have been sold at Tls. 77·25 to 78·75 for No. 20 and Tls. 73·50 to 75·50 for No. 16. Exchange on India, as on the 23rd instant, has been advised at Rs. 184 wire and and 184 1-2 post.

In Japan the market continues altogether stagnant. Both local inquiry and that for the China markets have been extremely meagre, and rates have consequently declined to yen 88 for No. 20, and yen 85 for No. 16.

DECISION IN THE "MERMAID" CASE.

THE Calcutta sporting paper publishes the following:—

The stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club having considered the "Mermaid" Case, decide as follows:—

(a) That the proceedings of the Stewards of the Rawal Pindi Spring Meeting as recorded are unsatisfactory, and the evidence taken by them insufficient;

(b) That upon such evidence it is impossible to arrive at any definite finding regarding the running of "Mermaid";

(c) That the letter addressed to the Secretary of the Turf Club and the Newspapers by Capt. Sellar, as Honorary Secretary of the Meeting, purporting to have been written by the direction of the Stewards of the meeting, and after due enquiry was not in fact so written, but was unauthorised and improper; and the Stewards regret that having regard to the time that has elapsed since the meeting took place and to the fact that it is now impracticable to obtain further evidence or to send the case back to the Rawal Pindi Stewards for further enquiry no further action can be taken in the matter.

(By order)
W. M. BERESFORD,
30th May, 1898. Secy., Calcutta Turf Club.

We are of opinion that the C. T. C. Stewards have done all that under the circumstances they were able to do, and we find ourselves in the position of being forestalled so far as any comment goes, for the decision is sufficient. The case has been fairly considered, and we reiterate the regret that the C. T. C. Stewards have expressed, that they are unable to go further for want of material; a matter which is unsatisfactory to a great many persons concerned, but for which the C. T. C. Stewards are in no wise accountable. We are content to let matters stand at this point, and shall close our columns to any further correspondence or communications.

At the request of Mr. Lethbridge we publish the following letter:—

SIR,—The C. T. C. Stewards having issued their unsatisfactory and (to one presumably behind the scenes) very astonishing decision in the "Mermaid" case, I must ask you to publish the following remarks on various allegations I have seen made in a section of the Indian press as regards my personal connection with the affair.

(1) I had nothing to do with the training, running or management of the pony "Mermaid," her owner was present there and ran his own show himself, nor did I know anything about the notice of sale that was on the race card.

(2) Mr. Beaty has not, so far as I know—and I presumably should be the first person to be informed of the fact—repudiated his apology to me.

(3) An enquiry was held into the allegations made by the "Morning Post" as regards the running of the pony "Mermaid," so far as it was possible to do so, after all those attending the meeting had dispersed, and that enquiry was held by all the Stewards present in Pindi.

(4) It was not until after I had been exonerated by the Stewards of any share in the training, running and management of "Mermaid" that I took any part whatever in the enquiry as a Steward myself.

(5) Having heard that remarks had been made by a certain gentleman on the running of "Mermaid," I believe I am right in saying that I was the first to suggest an enquiry by the Stewards; but apparently the general opinion was against the necessity of holding any such enquiry; and as the matter did not concern myself, did not press it. Colonel Beaver and many others will support me in this. It is quite possible however, that the grade of society in which the writer of the article in the "Morning Post" moves held different views; those of course, neither I, nor the other Stewards, could be expected to be cognisant of.

I must add that I cannot conceive why the length of time since the termination of this meeting should have precluded the C. T. C. Stewards from setting mor evidence if they did not consider they had sufficient already. I believe I am right in saying that almost every racing man, whether owner, trainer or jockey, who attended this meeting, and whose evidence has not already been recorded, is still in the country and in that case it surely was just as easy for the C. T. C. Stewards to obtain that evidence in May as it was for the Rawal Pindi Stewards in April.

I cannot conclude with a word of protest against the extremely unfair way in which certain papers have attacked both the Honorary Secretary and myself, when they knew perfectly well that our hands were tied, and we could publish no answer till the enquiry was ended. These attacks have been nothing less than a disgrace to the Indian Press but I am glad to think that they have been confined to a small—and that not the most influential—portion of that press.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. LETHBRIDGE LIEUT.,
Asst. Cant. Magte.

Rawal Pindi, 7th June 1898.

THE KO-LAO HUI IN CHEKIANG.

THE great Secret Society has been very active lately in the districts round about Wenchow, but only occasionally has a member been found brave enough to enter within the walls of the city itself, where the mandarins are very much on the alert to arrest them. Nevertheless the Society has been thriving, and its secret emissaries have been enrolling numbers of new members.

It is said they have a threefold object in view, viz, to overturn the present dynasty, drive away the hated foreigners, and exterminate Christianity; truly an ambitious programme this, and one which the people of Wenchow will never be able to accomplish; their love of ease and intense dislike of exertion in any form will effectually prevent them doing very much.

Over ten thousand men, however, have joined the Society for various reasons, the chief being self-protection and general dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs in the province. Only a small percentage of the members appear to have any real sympathy with the true objects of the famous Ko-lao-hui.

Armed drill has lately been the order of the day, and great has been the interest taken in it, though the majority of members make but sorry soldiers it must be confessed, and one cannot help feeling that they would be anything but formidable opponents.

Whether the Chinese will ever be successful in war it remains for the future to show. Those of us who have had an opportunity of seeing their performances in Formosa cannot say much for their bravery in the immediate past!

Twice has the day been named for a general massacre of all foreigners in the port, but neither time has any thing happened! Now we are told a third day has been decided on, and this time there is to be no doubt about the matter. The day has not been made public yet, so we do not know when we may expect to be exterminated!

The Consul, some little time ago, was informed that his assassination was fixed, and that nothing could save him. The Taotai and Chuntai offered him a guard, and urged him not to show his "honourable person" outside Consular Island for a few weeks. But the Consul, instead of shutting himself up took a walk right through the city, from end to end, with only an ancient stick, a trusty friend, which had done good service many a time before! The assassin did appear and attempt to put an end to his life by throwing a few stones at his head, but with a single blow of that redoubtable stick the rogue was sent flying into a canal. Since then there has been no more talk of assassinating the Consul by himself; he is probably reserved now for the general massacre.

A short time ago one of chief conspirators was caught by the District Magistrate, and brought down to the city; he was not given a proper trial, but was flogged to death by the Magistrate's command. Unfortunately for the Magistrate he gave this punishment on his own account, and never informed the Taotai of the affair till all was over. The Taotai was exceedingly angry, and considered the magistrate has grossly insulted him by not appealing to him to know what should be done to the prisoner. The district magistrate was therefore reported to the Governor of the Province, who resides at Hangchow, and was removed a few days afterwards to another office elsewhere.

The new District Magistrate takes care to refer everything, however small and insignificant, to the Taotai, but as the latter is a terrible opium smoker, he generally leaves all business to his Secretary, and really hears very little of what is going on. The Secretary, who is a great power in the place, no doubt had reasons of his own for desiring the removal of the late magistrate, and therefore persuaded his superior to think with him.

Later on the supposed leader of the Ko-lao-hui conspirators was captured; he had a regular trial in accordance with the Chinese idea of law, and was sentenced to be executed, but at the present time is still languishing in prison.

Since then nothing has been heard of the famous secret society; perhaps the rebels have dispersed in terror, perhaps they are secretly thinking out some desperate plan of revenge, who knows? Time alone can show.—*China Mail.*

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON and Company are going to bring out Mr. Douglas Sladen's patriotic naval novel—"The Admiral: a Romance of Nelson in the Year of the Nile" no more appropriate time could have been chosen. The year is appropriate because the bank holiday, which this year falls on August 1, is the centenary of the battle of the Nile, and the day is appropriate because it was on the glorious June 1 1794, that Lord Howe gained the first of the long series of naval victories which raised England to her pinnacle in the Napoleonic wars and her lasting naval supremacy. The cover, we are told, will be an exact production of a beautiful old coloured print of the admiral as he looked in 1798.

HONG KONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

PAPER BY MR. W. F. WENYON OF HONG KONG.

AT a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on May 24, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, of Hong Kong, read a paper on "The Trade Routes of China and their Relation to the Development of Hong Kong." Mr. W. Keswick was in the chair, and among those present were Sir William Robinson, Sir G. William Des Voeux, Sir E. J. Ackroyd, Sir Frederick Young, Sir C. E. F. Stirling, Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, Sir W. G. Griffith, Sir Arthur Hodgson, Sir Cecil C. Smith, Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, General R. W. Lowry, Mr. Allan Campbell, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Mr. R. G. Webster, M. P., Mr. T. Shelford, Mr. J. Stewart Lockhart, Mr. Neville Lubbock, Sir F. L. Robinson, and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran (the secretary).

Mr. W. F. Wenyon, in the course of his paper said recent events in the Far East had somewhat diverted attention from the south to the north of China. He thought that while attention was fixed upon Wei-hai-wei in the extreme north, there was danger of our forgetting the importance of the extreme south of China in its relation to the maintenance and growth of British trade at Hong Kong. He therefore proposed to consider briefly the trade route of South China in order to show how far-reaching were the trade interests of Hong Kong, and that they might see the value of those great arteries through which our trade circulated, and determine to do their utmost to keep them open and make them free. A mere dot in the China Sea, Hong Kong was the great heart of our Far Eastern trade. It contained a fine city of about 250,000 hard-working and thrifty people with a commerce of over £20,000,000 sterling, while the shipping entering at Hong Kong amounted in 1896 to 10,515,933 tons. Steamship lines placed Hong Kong in direct communication with Japan, the Straits Settlements, Siam, the Philippines, Borneo, the China Coast, and Tonkin, with which places alone, British trade far exceeded that of Great Britain with India. But it concerned him more to ask what became of the nearly three million tons of imports landed in Hong Kong annually, and how the exports of more than one and a-half million tons from the interior reached Hong Kong. From Hong Kong nearly every alternate day steamers left for the principal coast ports of the south of China, while at least three steamers left daily for Canton, ninety miles up the West River. Mr. Wenyon then described a journey northwards by the ordinary coasting steamers calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, detailing the different sorts of goods carried, the places where they were landed, and the ways in which they were distributed, the largest portion of the goods landed at Swatow being sent by water to Chau-Chau-Fu and thence further distributed by coolies. The bulk of the exports of Swatow and district found their way to Hong Kong. The exports from Amoy to Hong Kong were chiefly goods for Chinese consumption. At Foochow there was a large consumption of British goods. Mr. Wenyon then described the trade route from Hong Kong into the far interior of Southern China, showing how British goods entered chiefly by way of Canton or Pakhoi. He described the distribution of the goods at

CANTON,

a vast city of more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, where were collected many curious types of native river craft each adapted to the peculiarities of the particular river navigated and the cargo carried. The principal trade routes along which goods passed from Canton were the waterways—i.e., the West River and its tributaries. Rising in Yunnan, what was usually called the main branch of the West River flowed for 1,000 miles through Kwangsi and Kwangtung, to Sam Shui, one of the newly opened treaty ports, after which it formed quite a network of navigable streams with two principal outlets to the sea, one near Macao, and one near Hong Kong. But this main branch of the West River was not navigable by any but very small boats in its upper reaches, until it came to a point about 100 miles above Wu-Chau-Fu, another treaty port on the West River, opened last June. The most important branch of the upper West River was the Nam-Ning branch, formed by the confluence of two streams, one, the pese branch rising in Yunnan, and the other, the Lung-Chau branch, on the borders of Tonkin. This stream met the main branch of the West River about 100 miles above Wu-Chau-Fu, at which place the Fu River, after flowing 300 miles due south from the borders of Hunan, entered the West River, while a few miles below Wu-Chau-Fu the Lo-Ling stream entered from the south. At Sam Shui the volume of the West River was augmented from the north by the North River, which was navigable to within thirty miles of the Kiang-Si border. Between Canton and Hong Kong the East River, which rose in the hills west of the Swatow district, entered the West River. Along these streams merchandise was carried throughout Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces to markets from which it was in many cases again distributed to other provinces. Having described other trade routes into Hunan, Western Kwei-Chau or East Yunnan, and into Western Kwangsi by the Pakhoi overland route, Mr. Wenyon pointed out that since the opening of the Red River route to Yunnan there had been a great influx into the quantities of piece goods and yarn imported by this and the West River route into Nam-Ning. According to one of the largest merchants in Nam-Ning, there had been a decrease of 25 per cent. in the imports of yarn, and of 70 per cent. in those of piece goods. Mr. Wenyon thought it was but natural that imports into and exports from Southern Yunnan should be diverted to the Red River route, the charges by this being considerably less than by the other route, notwithstanding the exactions of the French Customs. A description of

THE ISLAND OF HAINAN,

with its treaty port of Kiung-Chau or Hoihow, was next given, followed by an account of the peninsula of Lui Chau, across the narrow straits of Hainan and within sight of Hoihow. On the south-east coast of Lui-Chau was the port of Lei-Chau, from which a short railroad with two branches would tap Shun-Tak, the wealthiest silk-growing district, and Lo-Teng, the richest cassia district of Kwangtung. Lei-Chau in the hands of any other Power than England would, if made a free port, seriously injure the trade of Hong Kong. Sugar was grown there, and there was in places a considerable quantity of gold exploited by the natives, who managed to wash out of the soil in rice pans sufficient gold to keep themselves day by day. And there was in proximity a large coalfield, which would make the port an important coaling station. The foreign goods passing through these straits were almost entirely British, the bulk coming from Hong Kong, but chiefly in French ships. A German company, however, had recently begun to run vessels from Hong Kong to Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong. Some years ago the French had but one ship running, but of late years a French firm, heavily subsidised by the French Government, had put several new steamers on the run, and cheated others. Thus French steamers were carrying British trade, and the French, whose enterprise was to

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE proposed new uniform for the United States Army and Volunteers suggested by General Nelson A. Miles for use in active service in the field is of a greyish-brown duck material, the facings of which are to be in accordance with the arm of the Service and adopting it—e. g., red for artillery, yellow for cavalry, and blue for infantry. The hat is of grey felt, with band, cockade, and pompon of the same colour as the facings. The boots of artillery and cavalry will be russet colour, and as to the infantry it is not decided whether this branch shall wear shortish breeches and leggings or breeches broad in the main and buttoned tight at the ankles. The chevrons of the non-commissioned officers will be the same colour as their facings, and will be surmounted with the arms of the United States—a spread eagle over a shield. All the details of the uniform have not been absolutely settled. The general idea has apparently been borrowed from the fatigue uniform worn by British troops in India, substituting the slouch hat of the Daniel Boone period for the helmet of British troops.

The Heavy Gun Mountings for the first class battleships Implacable and Formidable have been ordered by the Admiralty from Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited. The order is for eight sets of hydraulic mountings, with arrangements for working by hand should the hydraulic power give out, for the 12 inch 40-tons breech-loading guns. The guns are of the new wire-wound type, and the order for the mountings includes the fitting of all the apparatus necessary for working the guns from the ammunition room to the gun platforms, the price for the eight sets running out at over £100,000. The 12 inch guns will be mounted in barbettes, and, in addition, each of the vessels will carry twelve of the new type of 6-inch quick-firers, mounted in armoured casemates, sixteen 12-pounder, and twelve 3-pounder quick-firers, eight 45-inches, Maxims, a couple of boat guns, and five torpedo tubes, four submerged.

We are being read some profitable lessons on the Continent just now, writes a service paper. In spain and Italy the price of bread is ruling the policies of Cabinets. We do not know how often we have pointed out, together with our contemporaries, what is likely to occur in this country if our food supply is not rendered absolutely secure at the outbreak of war, and the Government do not take such measures as will prevent a ring of grain speculators forcing up the price of bread to a point that will send a maddened mob of starving men racing down to Whitehall, to decorate the lamp-posts with the bodies of short-sighted Ministers. It is all very well to call this "tall talk" and "rampaging"; but to-day we have an exhibition of what hungry human natures is capable of in Spain and Italy. Are our poorer classes likely to be any more under control when stung by the pangs of hunger than the wild mobs that have been destroying fair cities throughout two kingdoms during the last few weeks? We trow not. If there are those who think a hungry British citizen is more amenable to control than a Spanish or Italian, we believe they will have a rude awakening when the hour of trial comes. If the Government do not take this lesson to heart they will be guilty of criminal and culpable neglect.

The New York "Medical News" publishes extracts from a report drawn up by Dr. Brunner, who was last year sent to Cuba as the representative of the United States Marine Hospital Service to keep them informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases there. He resided there from April 1897 to April 1898, and his reports shows what enormous losses the Spanish troops have suffered from disease alone, even in more civilised parts of the island. During the year 1897 the deaths from yellow fever in the military at Havana and Regla amounted to 2,583. During the same time 3,451 deaths from that disease occurred among the soldiers in other parts, so that the total number of deaths from yellow fever occurring in military hospitals in 1897 was no less than 6,034 which would represent about 30,000 cases of yellow typhoid fever in the year among the troops. The deaths from typhoid fever are estimated at 2,500, those from malarial fevers at 7,000, and those from enteritis and dysentery at no less than 12,000. In regard to enteritis and dysentery, nearly 5,000 deaths are known to have occurred in the five military hospitals in Havana alone, and in those hospitals the patients were better fed and cared for than at any other points on the island.

Some further particulars of the Russian shipbuilding programme have been made public. Three battleships are to be laid down at St. Petersburg upon the slips to be vacated by the *Oslabya*, the *Peresviet*, and one of the cruisers, and three others will be begun as soon as the requisite slips are available. Thus six new battleships are in prospect in the Baltic, though some of the vessels are intended for the Pacific, in addition to the work in the Black Sea, while a seventh battleship and a cruiser have already been ordered of Messrs. Cramp at Philadelphia. The work of the immediate future also includes fifteen or twenty destroysrs. Most of these were to have been built in the United States, but, owing to the war, the Russian Admiralty, with some reluctance, was compelled to contemplate having them built in England. There will, undoubtedly, be a large addition to the Russian fleet in the China Seas within a comparatively recent period. Officers and men going out are said to received half additional pay, and the demands to serve are so numerous that only picked men are sent. Large bodies of troops have already been despatched. Reports from Odessa say that large orders have been given to the factories of Blagovestchenk for 8in., 10in., and 12in. guns for the new ships, while 30,000 small arms are to be delivered by the Tula and Briansk works.

The United States battleship "Alabama was launched, without public ceremony and under conditions of military guard, at Messrs. Cramp's yard at Philadelphia. She is a sister of the "Illinois and Wisconsin, which are in hand at Newport News and San Francisco, and also, with considerable differences, of the "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky," which are completing afloat, though far from ready. The "Alabama" displaces 11,525 tons, and is 368ft. long, with 72ft. 3in. beam, and 25ft. draught. Protection is given by a complete steel belt, with a maximum thickness of 16·5in., and lighter plating above covering the bases of the gun turrets fore and aft, which are plated with 17in. of steel. There is also a 4in. deck, and the hull is much subdivided. The armament will comprise four 13in. guns coupled in the turrets (the system of superposed turrets as in the "Kearsarge" having been abandoned), and five 6in. quick-firer on each side in the battery and four others on the upper-deck in a redoubt. In addition there will be sixteen 6pr. and four 1pr. quick-firers, besides machine and light guns. The torpedo armament is to comprise four tubes. Engines of 10,000 indicated horse-power are to give a speed of sixteen knots, and the extreme bunker capacity is 1,200 tons. The complement will be 489 officers and men.

In honour of the Czar's birthday the German Emperor reviewed the Czar's Prussian Grenadier Guards in the presence of the Russian Ambassador and a number of generals. After the review, the Emperor ordered the regiment to present arms, and proposed three cheers for the Czar, which were heartily given, the band playing the Russian Anthem, and the Emperor saluting. The review was followed by a gala lunch in the palace, at which His Majesty entertained the Russian Ambassador and his staff, the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, General von Werder, once German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, the commander of the Czar's Grenadiers, &c. The band of the regiment played. In the evening the Russian Prince Sumbatoff's play, "On Duty," was performed in the Royal Theatre. The Emperor, the Russian Ambassador, &c., were present. Divine service was performed in the chapel of the Russian Embassy in the forenoon, at which the Ambassador and his staff, the Foreign Secretary, and the colonel and many other officers of the Czar's regiment were present.

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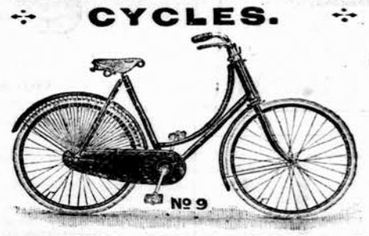

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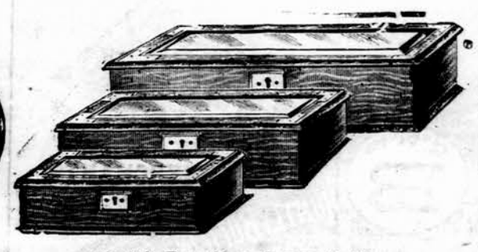

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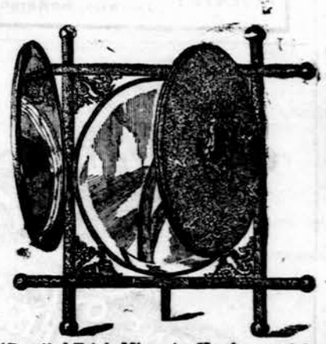

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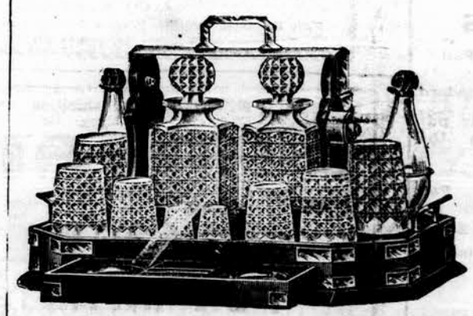

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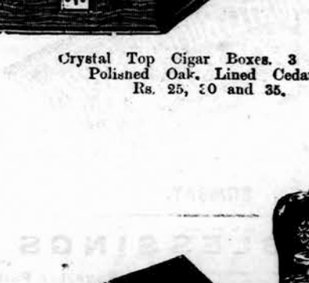

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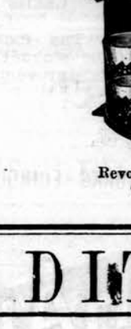

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.